

NEWS SUMMARY

Police hold three under terror Act

Strathclyde police yesterday held three men under the Prevention of Terrorism Act in the latest in a series of detentions which began last weekend and are linked to Northern Ireland (Stewart Tendler writes).

Rover workers agree £21 pay increase

More than 26,000 hourly-paid workers at Austin Rover voted yesterday by 14,265 to 6,849 to accept a two-year pay deal which will increase earnings by £21 a week (Tim Jones writes).

Prince to be patron

The Prince of Wales has agreed to be the United Kingdom patron of the European Year of the Environment (Eye), which begins next March.



Mr William Waldegrave

Skye bridge planned

The Isle of Skye will not be linked to the Scottish mainland by a £28-million tunnel, it was decided yesterday, instead the Highland Regional Council is to look into the possibilities of a road bridge costing £15 million.

A feasibility study shows that there is economic justification for a 440-metre bridge from Eilean Ban, an islet owned by the National Trust, but conservationists may force a public inquiry.

650 lose Dairy jobs

More than 650 Dairy Crest workers are to lose their jobs because of the company's modernization programme and the reduced demand for Cheshire cheese.

Brewery strike off

Staff who went on strike at the Courage brewery in Reading, Berkshire, earlier this week voted yesterday to return to work.

Tory MPs fear Falklands policy split

By Martin Fletcher Political Reporter Senior Conservative MPs are growing increasingly concerned about what they believe is a growing division on future Falklands policy between two government departments.

Relations will strengthen the hand of the Foreign Office, which is determined to maintain a strong garrison in the Falklands. Mr Younger, by contrast, is under considerable pressure to reduce the garrison in order to alleviate an already overstretched defence budget.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, are both likely to be invited to appear before the defence select committee to answer questions about Sir Geoffrey's announcement on Wednesday of a 150-mile fishing exclusion zone around the islands.

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committee produced a report claiming that this year's £16.4 billion defence budget would be reduced by 4.5 per cent in real terms by 1989 if Falklands expenditure was excluded, and by 6.6 per cent if that expenditure was included.

Hospitals attacked on failure to communicate

A Commons committee has described one of the 815 complaints put to the health ombudsman in 1984-85 as a classic example of a series of failures on the part of staff in hospitals to communicate with each other and with those providing services outside the ward.

The district general manager, Mr Peter Griffiths, admitted that a "planned discharge under these circumstances is not easily achieved".

The complaints were made to Sir Henry Clothier, the former Health Service Commissioner, during his last year of office.

The committee reported that the hospital's division of medicine had changed its policy so that old, frail patients who require support services should not be discharged on a Thursday or Friday.

In its fourth report, the Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration said witnesses from Lewisham and South-west health authority in south London pointed out that 66,000 patients a year were discharged from hospitals in the district. The policy of reducing hospital beds and switching resources from hospitals to the community system imposed a constant pressure on staff.

In a similar case in South Sefton Health Authority, Merseyside, a decision was taken to discharge a woman of 86 who lived alone in spite of a deterioration in her condition. On her arrival home she could neither eat, drink, stand nor go to the lavatory.

The result seems to be a strong encouragement to discharge patients as soon as possible," the report said.

Her family doctor was called who arranged an immediate admission to another hospital where she died a few days later. "We felt that this was a serious failure of imagination and initiative on the part of the hospital staff, particularly in the light of evidence that the lady was in an unstable condition," the committee said.

It cited the case of a woman aged 68 who was discharged from Lewisham Hospital on a Friday evening, after being a patient for nine weeks, and died as she was readmitted to hospital on the following Monday morning.

The committee also noted several complaints relating to unreasonable delays by doctors in attending patients. On one occasion in Sheffield, a man with a terminal condition was taken to hospital in acute pain.

On her return home, her husband, aged 78, was concerned about her condition, enlisted the help of neighbours, and telephoned a member of the nursing staff on the ward his wife had left.

His wife complained that it was three hours before a duty doctor attended him and a night sister refused her request to call other doctors. The complaint was upheld by Sir Cecil Clothier, who said the "failure to provide basic medical care was profoundly disturbing."

He struggled through Saturday in the belief that something would be done and telephoned the ward again on Sunday. Another nurse told him his wife would be all right if she was given her medication.

He told her she was too ill to take it, and the nurse said she would see what she could do. On Monday the husband called the family doctor, an



Times have changed for Alice in Wonderland. A search for the girl who starred in a BBC television production of the story 20 years ago ended yesterday when an alert reader of The Times recognized a photograph (right) of the missing actress (Gavin Bell writes).

The BBC had been looking for "Alice" to give her a fee for repeating the programme next Sunday during its fiftieth anniversary.

Mrs Huxstep emerged from behind the looking glass yesterday rather amused, particularly since she had never wished to pursue an acting career. "It was just a one-off thing. I didn't actually think I was very good at it, so I went into banking instead."

Miss Anne-Marie Malik is now Mrs Huxstep, aged 34, the wife of a Royal Navy Lieutenant-Commander and mother of four children. She lives in Southsea, Hampshire.

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Protesters face law threat

By Trudi McIntosh

Anti-nuclear protesters who yesterday breached a High Court injunction which bars them from obstructing test drilling at a proposed nuclear waste dump in Bedfordshire could face court action.

protesters, said the "surprise demonstration" was aimed to delay test drilling and show Nirex that the Bedfordshire people had not given up their campaign.

Nirex, the Government's nuclear waste agency, said it is considering moves to ensure the demonstrators obeyed the court order.

Within hours contractors, employed by Nirex, had cut through the protesters' chains and padlocks with bolt cutters and broken through the human blockade, which sealed off the excavation compound.

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In a dawn raid yesterday, five anti-nuclear protesters chained themselves to drilling rigs and two gates leading to the main excavation area at the Elstow site.

Another 20 protesters, members of the group, Bedfordshire Against Nuclear Dumping, also gained access

to the dump and formed a human blockade in front of one of the excavation area's gates.

Housing in Britain Frauds hit benefit system

More than 80 per cent of local authorities face big difficulties administering housing benefit because of constant rule changes and fraudulent claims, according to a report published today. "Although some local authorities have now succeeded in getting no top of the problem, many are still experiencing significant difficulties in dealing with the level of fraud and abuse in housing benefits," the report, Housing Benefits Administration: How to do it better, says.

Local authorities, who pay an estimated £4.5 billion in housing benefit with administrative costs of £150 million a year, have been the subject of growing concern about the spiralling costs and alleged abuse of the housing benefit system.

and Wales to take part in a survey designed to identify the main difficulties encountered in administering housing benefits. Of those invited, 149 completed the detailed questionnaires.

Provide homes to rent says Patten

The next challenge in housing is to tackle the deep-seated problems of rented housing, Mr John Patten, Minister for Housing, Urban Affairs and Construction, said yesterday.

Mr Patten said the Government had provided the climate in which a commercial return could be found in housing, and the revival of the rented sector could be achieved if private investors and developers took advantage of the new opportunities soon to be opened by the Building Societies Act and the Housing and Planning Bill.

Under the act, societies will be able to own residential land and buildings as commercial assets, enabling them to invest in shared ownership or rented housing either directly or through lending to housing associations.

Farmer's right to shoot dog

By Ian Smith

The right of farmers to shoot dogs worrying their sheep was upheld by magistrates yesterday in a test case managed by the National Farmers Union and Animal Liberation Front.

Had the decision gone the other way, farmers would have been powerless to prevent a dramatic upsurge in the 10,000 attacks on livestock each year, said the NFU.

A court in Todmorden, West Yorkshire, was told that Mr Robert Walker, aged 40, a magistrate, shot two pet dogs he thought were about to attack his flock of 14 sheep and 17 lambs on his smallholding.

He hurried the dogs in the garden at his home at Bog Eggs Farm, Wadsworth, Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire, and next day rang the police.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTE DEMANDS COMPLETE DISPOSAL AUCTION OF HUGE INVENTORY VALUABLE PERSIAN & ORIENTAL RUGS THE RICHMOND HILL HOTEL, RICHMOND HILL ON SUNDAY 2 NOVEMBER at 11 am.

BARCLAYS HOME MORTGAGE RATE Barclays Bank PLC announces that on and after 31st October 1986, Barclays Home Mortgage Rate will be increased from 11% to 12.25% per annum. Mortgage Rate now 12.25% APR 12.9%*

Handwritten signature and date: J.P. 11/10/86

Teachers' pay • Farmers' fury • Grain for Syria

COMMENTARY

Burnham to go under Baker plan for schools

The Burnham Committee of teachers' and local authorities representatives who negotiate teachers pay and conditions is to be abolished and replaced with new negotiating machinery...

New resources only when two conditions are met

panel explaining the additional resources the Government was willing to make available for teachers' pay in England and Wales and spelling out its conditions for releasing those resources.

First, there must be a pay structure with differentials which reflect the varying responsibilities of teachers and the need to recruit, retain and motivate teachers throughout the school system and at all stages of their careers.

Contracts and conditions of service must be brought into line with the 19 points under discussion at the Coventry meeting.

Teachers will have had an average 25 per cent increase over the two years to October 1987. This means that a good

There must be no ambiguity about teachers' duties

honours graduate in his third year would receive after two years' teaching £10,000, an increase of about 20 per cent.

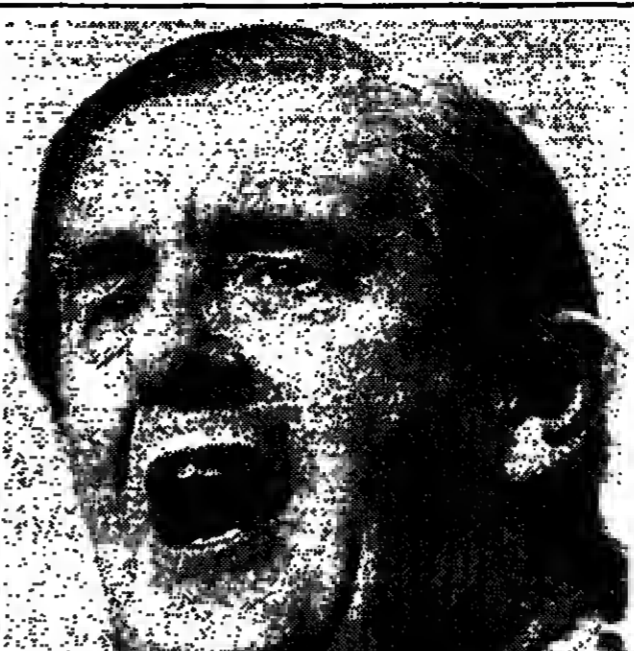
Ministers announce S Africa measures

The Government yesterday announced details of voluntary moves to put pressure on South Africa to abolish apartheid.

The measures, agreed in principle at the Commonwealth mini-summit in July, when Britain rejected punitive sanctions, cover new investment and tourism.



The agriculture team in action yesterday included Mr Gummer (top left), Mr Jopling (right) and Mr Donald Thompson.



British farmers 'furious' over French lamb hijacks

There should be no doubt about the strength of the Government's resolve in dealing with the hijacking of British lamb exports by French farmers...

Teachers and parents sick to death of dispute

during those two years there had been disruption in schools, children were entitled to uninterrupted education.

Amendment to Public Order Bill accepted

The Government accepted on Wednesday an Opposition amendment to the Public Order Bill, modifying the proposals in relation to notifying the police of marches.

Tories accused over select committees

MPs yesterday accused the Government of seeking to introduce curbs on select committees through "back door" methods when publicly it has said it has no such intention.

Thatcher assesses chemical weapons

The strength of chemical and conventional weapons as well as of nuclear weapons had to be taken into account in retaining an independent nuclear deterrent.

She was replying to Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP, who said: If President Reagan was successful in negotiating with the Soviet Union...

MPs upset over grain for Syria

The Prime Minister regretted that nothing could be done about the sale of grain by the EEC to Syria when she and Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture...

100,000 jobs depend on nuclear industry

Well over 100,000 jobs depended directly or indirectly on the nuclear industry, Viscount Davidson, the Government deputy chief whip, said when asked in the House of Lords how many jobs would be put at risk if nuclear power stations were closed...

Mortgage tax relief will be continued

The present system of mortgage tax relief would continue under her Government, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during a question time, adding that she believed the Conservative Party was now the only party which stood for the security of the mortgage industry.

Devolution change call

The Prime Minister should reconsider a statement made in a recent interview that she was not satisfied there was a fundamental desire for devolution.

Parliament next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be Monday's Housing and Planning Bill, Lords amendments.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Financial Services Bill, further consideration of Lords amendments.



Geoffrey Smith

The Shadow Cabinet election results illustrate one of the most important developments in the Labour Party today: the split between the soft and the hard left.

It was the centre-right which benefited on this occasion. The Shadow Cabinet is now dominated even more strongly by this group.

Kinnock warmth for 'soft left'

This suits Neil Kinnock well enough. That is the section he comes from, and it is no reason to doubt that it is where his heart still lies.

Incentive to keep 'hard left' in line

A centre-right majority ought to exercise more sway over party policy in a Labour Cabinet than in a Shadow Cabinet.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Financial Services Bill, further consideration of Lords amendments.

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The BBC and Libya

Tebbit criticizes the 'biased' coverage of US bombing attack

I enclose an analysis which Conservative Central Office has made of the BBC's news coverage of the US raid on Libya in April of this year.

Mr Norman Tebbit, chairman of the Conservative Party, yesterday handed a detailed dossier to the BBC which alleged that the corporation had been biased in its presentation of news and current affairs.

In the light of our evidence you may feel that the BBC news reporting in this instance at least, fell far short of the high standards which the corporation espouses.

From my many years of association with the BBC, I know that most of your staff are deeply proud of their association with the best known broadcasting operation in the world.

They feel that the BBC has lost its way. Perhaps the news coverage of the Libyan attack is a reflection of this lack of direction.

I have no way of knowing whether the coverage was affected by bias, incompetence, low professional standards or simple error - although I am sure you will have your own opinion on that.

However, I am sure that it is neither in the interests of the Government, the political parties, the taxpayers, the BBC, or its employees, that such criticism is capable of being made.

We have tried to argue our analysis in detail. I expect that you too will make your own detailed analysis.

However, that would miss the point I am making, which

is to question whether an increasingly subjective and confrontational style of BBC news coverage is appropriate for a public service broadcasting system, funded by the taxpayer, required to emphasize impartiality, objectivity, and factual reporting.

I hope you will agree that this analysis and criticism which the BBC received from various other quarters recently, makes it appropriate for you to undertake a thorough reappraisal of the managerial and editorial standards which are currently in operation for your TV news coverage.

Given the considerable public interest in this issue, I intend to issue copies of this letter and its attachments to the press.



Duchess collects a prize for the Duke

The Duchess of York had her hands full when she went along to present the prizes at the Martini Royal Photographic Awards at New Zealand House in London yesterday.

For her husband, the Duke of York, was given the sponsor's prize for his portrait of her displaying her engagement ring.

The Duchess was presented with the award, a glass decanter, by Mr Arthur Downes, president of the Royal Photographic Society.

When shown the picture and then quickly moved on to the next photograph.

The Duchess, dressed in a mustard yellow top, black skirt and sporting a ponytail, toured the gallery of winning photographs - many taken on her wedding day.

A picture of Prince William studying an upside down service 'sheet' to Westminster Abbey made her laugh.

Mr Brendan Monks, who took the picture, said: "The Duchess agreed that Prince William had really stolen the show on the day."

Detectives to question MP on sex allegations

By Stewart Tisdler

Scotland Yard detectives are to interview Mr Harvey Proctor, the Conservative MP for Billericay, about allegations of indecency involving teenage boys, in preparation for a report to Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions.

Both Scotland Yard and a spokesman for Sir Thomas said yesterday that no decision had been taken to prosecute the MP. But they confirmed that the police are investigating allegations, originally published in a Sunday newspaper, that Mr Proctor invited youths to his home for spanking sessions.

After studying the newspaper reports, Sir Thomas asked Commander William Huckleby, head of Scotland Yard's serious crimes squad, to prepare a preliminary report setting out details of the allegations. The police were then asked to gather evidence for a bigger report.

A special team of officers has been set up by Mr Huckleby to interview the youths allegedly involved.

Mr Proctor, who has denied the allegations, said yesterday that the first he knew of possible proceedings was a late night telephone call from a newspaper. He said he telephoned Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, who told him no decision had been made.

BBC bulletin 'enlisted sympathy for Libyans'

The dossier from the Conservative Party, compares the way in which the BBC's Nine O'Clock News and ITN's News at Ten covered the American bombing raid on Tripoli on April 15. This is a condensed version of what it says:

To the Libyans and to the British Opposition parties, it was a vicious and illegal attack by a militaristic super-power on a small nation.

To the Americans and the British government, it was a legitimate action against a military dictator who was using the resources of his state to carry out acts of barbarous terrorism.

It is submitted that a comparison of the two bulletins for that evening shows that News at Ten was able to preserve an impartial editorial stance, while the BBC took a number of editorial and journalistic decisions the effect of which was to enlist the sympathy of the audience for the Libyans and to antagonize them towards the Americans.

Look first at the headlines: ITN: "Mr Gorbachov tells Mr Reagan 'Our Foreign Ministers can't meet now'. The bombs meant for terrorists kill"

The success of Libyan propaganda can be clearly seen in the BBC news bulletin

Colonel Gaddafi's daughter, President Reagan says 'If necessary we will do it again'. Mrs Thatcher - 'I agreed last week'. Mr Kinnock - 'It will provoke'. The police are busy with demonstrators in Downing Street tonight.

BBC: "Worldwide condemnation of the American air strike on Libya. Children are casualties. Gaddafi's own family, Mrs Thatcher under fire in the Commons defends her decision to allow the use of British bases. Tonight she shows her critics the proof of Libyan terrorism."

The contrast is clear. The BBC gave particular emphasis to the Libyan case. The BBC made the principal feature of its news the "worldwide condemnation" of America - a subjective and emotive description which is repeated but never substantiated throughout the broadcast.

The BBC then turned to the civilian casualties of the raid - thus giving emphasis to one of Libya's major propaganda points - before describing Mrs Thatcher as being "under fire in the Commons". Only in the last breath did the BBC make any reference to "Libyan terrorism".

In our view ITN chose a very difficult approach, which emphasized hard fact. It chose to lead the story with a factual report of the diplomatic repercussions between the super-powers, rather than the vague phrases such as "worldwide condemnation" employed by the BBC. ITN did not attempt to hide the civilian casualties, but chose also to report that these were caused by "bombs meant for terrorists".

In the section following the headlines, the ITN report stuck firmly to journalistic facts: the cancelled meeting, the Libyan casualties, the Prime Minister's Commons Statement, the Opposition criticism.

But the BBC went straight into alarmist hyperbole: "The world is waiting to see what Colonel Gaddafi is going to do in response..." It was a phrase which raised the general level of anxiety while doing nothing

to inform the viewer of the facts.

The BBC then chose a particularly damaging phrase to describe America's response, "in Washington the mood is one of jubilation," which, when sandwiched between phrases such as "children are casualties as they slept in their homes," suggested extreme callousness.

The point is not whether these statements should be made but whether they should be given such prominence in the first, "audio-visual conditioning" part of the report. ITN apparently thought not.

Again ITN, but not the BBC, reported the Prime Minister's statement that she had received assurances that the attack would be only on terrorist targets.

In both the BBC and the ITN bulletins the first full film story was a report from Tripoli.

Both had much the same story (not surprisingly, since they could only film what the Libyans allowed them to): the raid at night, the damage to residential property, civilians including children killed and injured, outrage among ordinary Libyans. The contrast in the treatment, however, is significant.

The ITN report is briefer and more factual, ending with a summary that expressed the situation very fairly: "The Libyans are now trying to use the American raid as a propaganda weapon for themselves by concentrating news coverage on the civilian and not the military side of the attack. But these scenes of residential damage can hardly do President Reagan's case any good."

The success of the Libyan propaganda effort can be clearly seen in the BBC news bulletin. It devotes considerably longer to this Libya-controlled footage than the ITN bulletin, and the relative amount of time and emphasis given in the whole report to civilian death and injury is significant.

The dossier concludes: Our short study shows that the BBC coverage of these events represented a serious and significant failure to achieve professional news coverage. Isolated instances of error are understandable, but we believe that the BBC's coverage was riddled with inaccuracies, innuendo and imbalance. Their cumulative impact is profound, damaging to the American and British government cases and helpful to that of Libya.

Within the spirit of the BBC Charter and the highest standards of journalism, the task of a broadcasting reporter is to report the facts in an even-handed manner which allows the viewer to reach his or her conclusions on the evidence offered. The BBC did not offer objective evidence so much as a highly flavoured editorial view.

It prompts charges of professional incompetence or, even worse, prejudice. This could be held to have arisen either through bias or incompetence. Given the pressures under which the broadcasters operated, a serious shortfall in professional and editorial standards is much the easier alternative to accept.

But the BBC can no more live with such standards than it could with prejudice. As the BBC's own guide emphasizes, without maintaining the highest standards of truthfulness and impartiality - it is difficult for any broadcasting organization to be recognized as being truly independent and worthy of trust.

Advertisement for Scottish Amicable insurance. Text: 'IF AN INSURANCE COMPANY HAS SHAREHOLDERS, THEY'LL EAT AWAY SOME OF YOUR PROFIT.' Includes details about profit sharing and contact information for Scottish Amicable.

Vertical text on the left margin: 'Syria', 'COMMENTARY', 'Geoffrey Smith', 'Kinnock warmly', 'Resolution', 'Parliament', 'ment', 'today'.

Legal profession backs move to help people to challenge public bodies

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Backing for a new Director of Civil Proceedings to protect the interests of the citizen taking legal action against public authorities is mounting among judges and lawyers in the face of a huge rise in actions challenging decisions by government.

The idea, put up earlier this year by Lord Justice Woolf, has wide support among lawyers who met yesterday to form the new Administrative Law Bar Association.

The group has been created because of the recent massive growth in administrative law and role of the courts in reviewing decisions where previously administrative discretion went unchecked.

Applications for judicial review, the way individuals can challenge decisions of public bodies, have risen by 100 per cent since 1981. That year applications totalled 533; in 1982 the figure was 685; in 1983 it was 850; in 1984 it rose to 931 and last year it was 1,230.

Lord Justice Woolf, the association president, says judges are increasingly being called on to supervise the activities of public bodies. "It is now commonplace to have central government at-

tacking local government decisions, local government attacking central government decisions and one local authority challenging the decisions of another."

One reason, he says, is a change in attitude. Previously if the legality of a course of action was in doubt it was not adopted.

"Now it appears to be coming a case of anything is permissible unless and until it is stopped by the courts."

But in his address last night he said that if judicial review interfered unduly with the functioning of public bodies it would result in governments "out of a sense of frustration seeking to exclude the supervision of the courts as is now happening in the United States."

The proposed Director of Civil Proceedings would have similar status to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

He would have wide powers to take up cases, have access to the papers of public bodies, and enforce court orders which at present can be flouted: individuals may obtain orders against public bodies who for political reasons refuse to comply with them.

There is also backing among

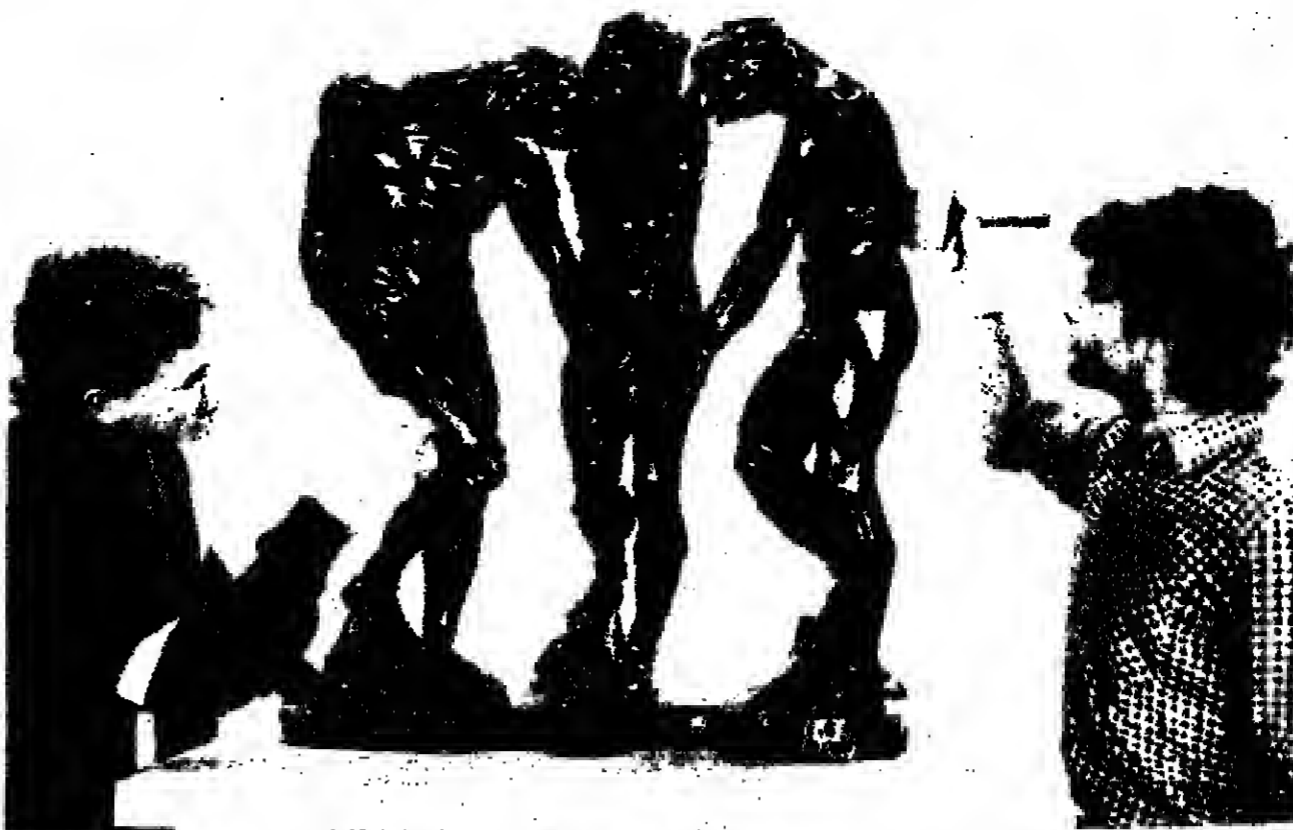
leading legal academics, including Professor John Griffith at the London School of Economics and Professor Graham Zellick, of Queen Mary College, London.

"Such a job needs to be done and one way would be to remove the Attorney General from the Government and give him responsibility," Professor Zellick said.

Academics are concerned that governments are avoiding scrutiny of their decisions by the courts by increasing use of informal administrative rules instead of primary legislation.

Mr Robert Baldwin, a law lecturer at Brunel University, and Mr John Houghton, a researcher, say in a recent article in *Public Law* that each time a government confronts a difficult regulatory task, it "seems to come up with a new device: a code of practice, guidance note, circular, approved code..." and so on.

Those include the code of practice on the number of pickets, the codes on detention and questioning by police; statements on parole policy; and informal rules in areas such as immigration, housing, family proceedings, planning and health and safety at work.



Auguste Rodin's "The Three Shades" receives a final polish in preparation for the opening of an exhibition of his sculptures and drawings at the Hayward Gallery, on the South Bank, London. The exhibition, which starts tomorrow, includes several items from the Musée Rodin in Paris not exhibited before (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

No police action on rail crash

There will be no prosecutions after a crash on an unmanned level crossing which killed nine people, police announced yesterday.

The crash, involving a train and a van, happened at Lockington, near Beverley, Humberside, last July.

Eight of the victims were on a holiday train from Bridlington to Hull.

Humberside police said the Director of Public Prosecutions had recommended that the evidence did not justify criminal proceedings.

The police file on the crash will be sent to the area coroner.

Science report

Cloning Stone Age tissue

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Brain tissue from an 8,000 year-old skull is being grown in a laboratory. The aim is to create clones of the fragments of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), which carry the genetic code of their former owner.

The description of a shrunken but recognizable human brain is contained in a paper published in the latest issue of the scientific journal, *Nature*.

The skull was preserved in a peat bog in Florida. The scientists say "as this find appears to be the oldest-known example of preserved human cell structure and DNA, it represents a significant resource for both anthropological and genetic studies".

Carbon dating tests of the skull put the brain tissue as belonging to the Early Archaic period.

The report by a team working with Dr Glen Doran at the Department of Anthropology at Florida State University and the University of Florida College of Medicine, contains X-ray pictures showing a comparison between a brain of a living person and the 8,000 year-old specimen.

The remnants were found in the peat beneath a small pool

known as Windover pond. Various pieces of skeleton were retrieved, representing at least 40 individuals of both sexes and various ages.

It is only with recent technical advances that it has been possible to recover genetic material from ancient human and animal samples. Moreover, in those experiments the specimens were not only younger, they were also obtained from fragments preserved in dry conditions.

It had been thought that a dry grave was essential if DNA molecules were to have any chance of surviving.

Union plea to lift court ban on strikes

By Michael Evans, Whitehall Correspondent

A High Court injunction preventing industrial action by 850 Meat and Livestock Commission employees over a 16 per cent pay claim could have far-reaching implications for Civil Service and other public sector workers.

The fastest officers, members of the Institute of Professional Civil Servants, voted by secret ballot, last week to launch a series of sudden strikes in support of their claim, which was first lodged two years ago.

The institute has applied for the injunction, served by Mr Justice Gubb, a High Court judge, after an application by eight meat companies in the meat industry to be discharged. A full hearing will be held in the High Court next Tuesday.

Mr Christopher Oberst, director-general of the Meat and Livestock Commission, said yesterday that the case could have much wider implications for the right to strike by other public servants. Everyone was aware of the possibility of a precedent being set.

The union has said that unless the High Court lifts the ban, about six million public servants could lose the right to strike.

The fastest officers were awarded a 6 per cent pay rise from April but they claimed that their work had become far more complex, with additional duties and responsibilities, and asked for their jobs to be upgraded.

Mr Oberst said that a 16 per cent increase would cost about £1 million and, unless the Treasury agreed to upgrade the jobs, would be in direct contravention of the Government's pay policy.

The Treasury had offered a job evaluation exercise but the fastest officers said that would take too long and held the ballot for industrial action. The eight meat firms, which include Barrets and Beard and the British Beef Company, applied for an injunction on Sunday on the basis that strikes would have a damaging effect on their business.

Couple in gold bullion case allowed bail

A businessman and his wife were granted £210,000 bail yesterday after spending a week remanded in custody charged in connection with the £26 million Brinks-Mat gold bullion raid at Heathrow Airport.

John Elcombe, aged 39, and wife, Anne, aged 38, antique dealers of Old Chatham Road, Sandling, Maidstone, Kent, are charged with dishonestly receiving £710,000 in cash, the proceeds of stolen gold bullion.

Mr James Jobling, stipendiary magistrate at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, ordered them each to deposit £5,000 at the court, provide sureties in sums totalling £100,000, report daily to Maidstone police, surrender their passports and reside at home until the next hearing.

Children die in house fire

Two children, aged 16 months and two years, died in a fire yesterday at their home in Goldsmith Drive, East Dene, Rotham, South Yorkshire. Their parents escaped through an upstairs window.

The house was badly damaged and firemen are investigating the cause.

Unionist for trial in Dublin

By Richard Ford

The deputy leader of the Democratic Unionist Party is to stand trial at the special criminal court in Dublin on 11 charges arising out of a "loyalist" excursion into the Irish Republic last summer.

Mr Peter Robinson, DUP MP for East Belfast, was sent for trial to the Irish Republic's non-jury anti-terrorist court when he made an eight-minute appearance at Bellshyde district court, Co Monaghan, yesterday.

Hundreds of extra troops and police were drafted into the small border town which was sealed off for most of the morning in an attempt to prevent any disturbances when the politician and colleagues arrived for the hearing.

Mr Robinson was accompanied by his wife, Iris, Mr Ian Paisley, the DUP leader, and the Rev William McCrea, DUP MP for Mid-Ulster.

Mr Robinson faces 11 charges arising out of an incident in the village of Clontibret, Co Monaghan, last August when loyalists drilled in the main street and daubed slogans on buildings.

Mr Robinson was sent for trial on his own bail of £1,000 and two sureties of £5,000 each.

The date for the hearing has yet to be fixed but it is thought likely the case may not be heard until next year.

Loyalist sympathizers in Northern Ireland are being urged to donate cash to meet Mr Robinson's legal costs and earlier this week a £100-a-head dinner was held in Belfast attended by the leaders of the two Unionist parties.

Diary item 'unlikely to be seen as strict truth'

A diary item about Mr James Johnston, who inherited the £4.7 million Great Tew Estate in Oxfordshire, was unlikely to be taken for strict truth, the Press Council said today.

It did not uphold a complaint by Mr Johnston that *Farming News* improperly fabricated an account of a visit and wrongly described a photograph of him as having been taken by its columnist.

The "Woodwich Reach" column by Skipper in *Farming News* was accompanied by two photographs captioned

"Skipper gets the man who eluded *The Sunday Times*".

One was of a person almost concealed behind a newspaper headline "why is this man hiding his face?" and the other was a head and shoulder picture.

Mr Johnston said he suspected the column was written by the editor, Mr Marcus Oliver.

Mr Oliver said the "Woodwich Reach" item was intended to be light-hearted. Although it was bylined Skipper, there was no such person.

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WORLD SUMMARY

Amal offer fails to ease tension

Beirut - In a conciliatory gesture that failed to ease tensions, the Shia Muslim Amal militia yesterday announced the release of 26 Palestinians from southern Lebanon...

Contra bases

San José, Costa Rica - US officials have refused to comment on reports from Washington and Honduras that the CIA will establish Contra military bases and supply lines to the anti-Sandinista rebels on Honduras islands...

Pakistan reshuffle

Islamabad - Mr Aziz Muzaffar, Pakistan's Attorney-General, has resigned "for personal reasons", and Mr Mubayyid Baluch, has been relieved of his post as Minister of Commerce to become Minister Without Portfolio...

Chileans exiled Minister quits

Santiago - Two Chileans have left for exile, as part of an official amnesty, after spending almost two years in asylum in the Swedish Embassy in Santiago...

Masterpiece saved

Moscow (Reuters) - A 350-year-old Rembrandt masterpiece vandalized at Leningrad's Hermitage museum last year suffered only surface damage and is being successfully restored...

Muted reaction to Falklands fishing zone

Argentina sticks to war of words

From Eduardo Cae Buenos Aires

Argentina yesterday cancelled early discharges for all conscripts in the armed services and created a top-level military committee in response to Britain's decision to establish a 200-mile fishing conservation zone around the Falkland Islands...



President Alfonsín right, and the Defence Minister, Señor Horacio Jaurena, leave a surprise cabinet meeting yesterday.

Britain's action condemned

From Christopher Walker Moscow

The Soviet Union yesterday condemned Britain's decision to impose the fishing conservation zone around the Falkland Islands, claiming that it was in direct breach of United Nations resolutions covering international conduct in the South Atlantic...

GM strikers seek 'conscience cash'

From Ray Kennedy, Port Elizabeth

South Africa's first anti-disinvestment strike entered its second day yesterday with thousands of workers at General Motors camping out in works canteens and locker rooms...

Record subsidies on grain

From Jonathan Brande Brussels

British Government sources have confirmed that about 500,000 tonnes of British barley and 600,000 tonnes of wheat were sold to the Soviet Union last week with record subsidies in a move to stop vast quantities of grain being sold into EEC stores...

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Vatican condemns homosexual behaviour

From Peter Nicholls Rome

The Vatican rejects in just three words any idea that homosexuality might be regarded as a morally acceptable option: "It is not."

The unequivocal condemnation comes in the historic first document to deal specifically and solely with homosexuality to be issued by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the former Holy Office and the Vatican's highest arbiter on questions of faith and morals...

The document is signed by Cardinal Ratzinger, the Church's German watchdog over doctrinal questions, and was approved by the Pope. The mark of the Pope's own views is heavy on it.

The document takes the form of a letter to Catholic bishops and opens by pointing out that the subject of homosexuality and the moral evaluation of homosexual acts have increasingly become a matter for public debate.

"Since this debate often advances arguments and makes assertions inconsistent with the teaching of the Catholic Church, it is quite rightly a cause for concern to all engaged in the pastoral ministry, and this congregation has judged it to be of sufficient gravity and widespread importance to address to the bishops of the Catholic Church this letter on the pastoral care of homosexual persons."

The condemnation of homosexuality is seen to be contained in Old and New Testament teachings beginning right back at Genesis. The document says: "To choose someone of the same sex for one's sexual activity is to annul the rich symbolism and meaning, not to mention the goals, of the creator's sexual design. Homosexual activity is not a complementary union able to transmit life; and so it thwarts the call to a life of that form of self-giving which the Gospel says is the essence of Christian living."

Union ple to lift court ban on strikes

By Michael Evans Whitehall Correspondent

A High Court judge has ruled that the ban on strikes by essential services workers should be lifted...

tissue

As Whitehall found that powers of search and seizure were not used against individuals of high status...

Unionist for trial in Dublin

By Richard Ford

A deputy leader of the moderate Irish Unionist Party is to stand trial in Dublin on 11 charges arising out of a 1982 assassination attempt on the Irish Republic's president...

Couple in govt building cas allowed bail

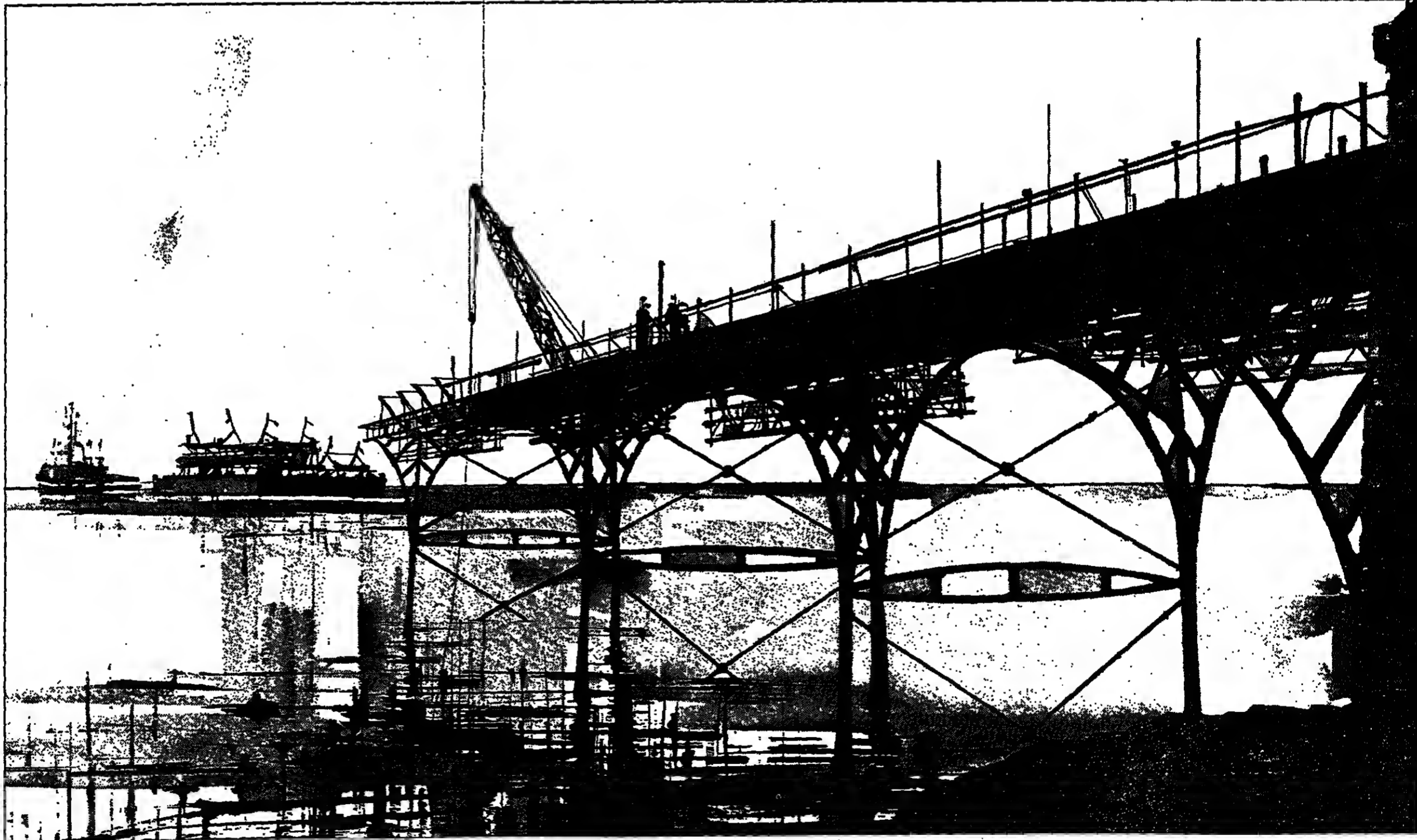
The High Court has granted bail to a husband and wife charged with the murder of a man in a government building...

Children in house fire

Four children were rescued from a house in Dublin after a fire broke out in the early hours of the morning...

Diary item 'unlikely to be seen as strict truth'

A diary entry by a woman who was involved in a major investigation is unlikely to be seen as a strict truth...



When the oil price slumped, it seemed like the end of the pier.

An unlikely story at first sight, perhaps. But one which well illustrates the 'ripple-effect' that can operate in the world's economy. When the oil price took a tumble, so unfortunately did many companies. Among them was a large and long-established engineering concern. Its collapse threatened to bring to a halt the restoration of one of England's most cherished piers, upon which the company had been working until its demise.

Happily, work on the pier was not after all interrupted, thanks to the swift initiative of the receiver. Also unaffected were thirty eight of the creditors with whom the ill-fated company had been associated. They owe their immunity to the fact that they were insured with Trade Indemnity, against just the sort of unpredictable risk which could otherwise have brought them down.

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Charge for Credit	£508.74	£646.81	£788.12	£794.35
Total Credit Price	£4835.86	£6146.85	£7490.32	£7548.61
4.8% APR				
Initial Payment (Minimum 50%)	£2163.56	£2750.02	£3351.10	£3377.13
36 Monthly Payments of	£64.61	£82.12	£100.07	£100.84
Charge for Credit	£162.40	£206.30	£251.42	£253.11
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36 Monthly Payments of	£190.60	£214.93	£245.16	£326.56
Charge for Credit	£879.42	£991.70	£1131.27	£1506.62
Total Credit Price	£3357.15	£3423.93	£310749.38	£14318.55
4.8% APR				
Initial Payment (Minimum 50%)	£3738.87	£4216.12	£4809.06	£6405.97
36 Monthly Payments of	£111.65	£125.90	£143.60	£191.29
Charge for Credit	£280.54	£316.29	£360.55	£480.48
Total Credit Price	£7758.27	£8748.52	£9978.66	£13292.41

The above Low Rate Finance Plans are subject to credit approval and apply to Fiesta and Sierra vehicles registered between October 1st and 30th November 1986 in England, Scotland and Wales and which are subject to Conditional Sale Agreements arranged by participating Ford dealers and underwritten by Ford Motor Credit Company Limited, Regent House, 1 Hubert Road, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4QL. Applicants must be over 18 years of age and credit worthy. Please note various factory fitted options are available at extra cost. *Excluding RS Cosworth. *Maximum retail price as at Oct. 1st 1986 excludes delivery, number plates and road fund licence.



Democrats left behind in record spending on television campaigns

From Michael Banyon Washington

As the close Senate contests enter the final, frantic week, candidates are spending record amounts of money on television campaigning.

But Republicans have spent almost twice as much as Democrats, who are having difficulty in matching the huge funds being made available by conservative groups and political action committees.

The House and Senate candidates have spent some \$300 million (£213 million) out of the \$340 million raised so far, of which a third has come from special interest groups.

Spending by mid-October was up 25 per cent over the comparable period in the 1984 congressional elections, according to Common Cause, a citizens' lobby which keeps track of election spending.

Republicans are outspending Democratic candidates in the 34 Senate races by \$86 million to \$56 million.

In the House contests, where there are more Democratic incumbents, the Democrats lead, paying out more than \$82 million so far, compared with \$73 million by Republican contenders.

Control of the Senate is the critical issue in this election, and it is here that the Repub-



licans have a great financial advantage. The actual parties are limited by law in what they can contribute to individual candidates from central funds, the amount being determined in each state by that state's population.

But the Republican Senate Committee is expected to spend the maximum allowed in all states, and has already reached the legal limits in many key races, including California, Louisiana, and South Carolina.

The Democratic committee, trying to stretch far more limited resources, has so far spent the maximum only in North Dakota and Oklahoma.

Both parties contributed \$1.2 million to the cost of television advertisements during the first half of this month.

But the Republican committee also spent \$2 million to help its candidates with such things as media, post and telephones, whereas the Democrats spent only \$1.3 million.

The parties' overall donations to Senate candidates

total around \$9 million, and are sent to the most strategically-placed states.

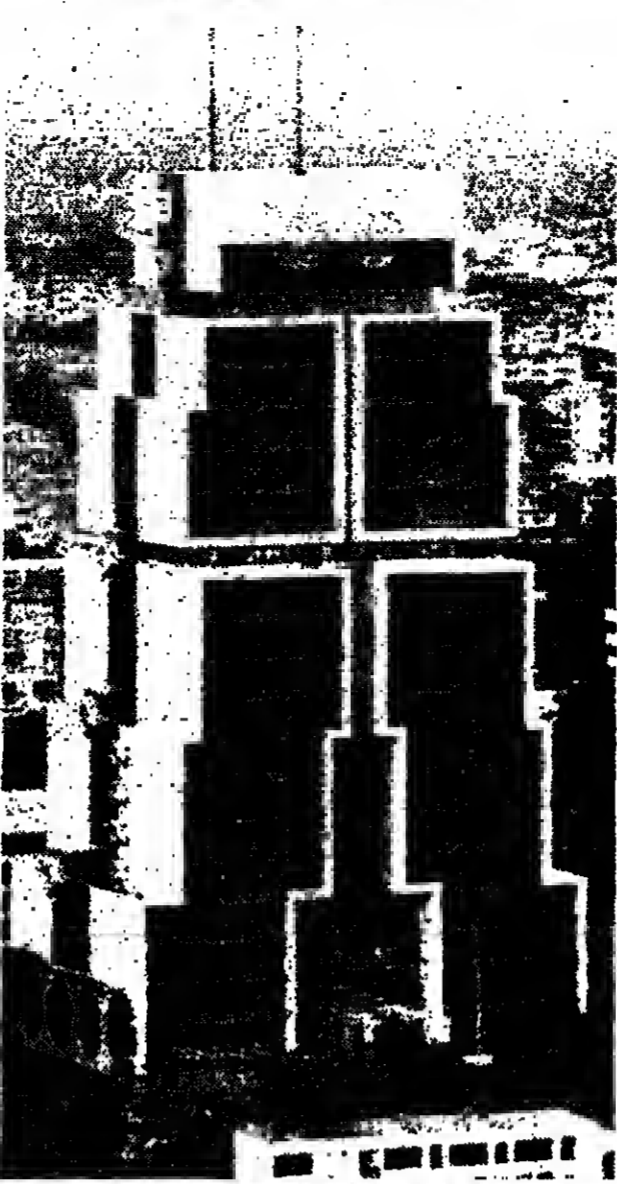
The most has gone to America's largest state, California, where the Republican challenger, Mr Ed Zechin, has received \$1,112,000 compared with the \$586,000 that the incumbent, Mr Alan Cranston, has received from Democratic central funds. Overall, the highest contribution was the \$1,170,000 that Senator Alfonse D'Amato received from the Republicans to defend his New York seat.

The key races earning the most Republican money include, in order: Pennsylvania, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina.

The Democrats' list also starts with California, followed by Florida, Missouri, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Washington and Oklahoma.

The question of payment for President Reagan's campaign trips has again become a political issue as he continues with his nationwide rallies.

White House and Republican party officials insist that all his travel, lodging, food and organizational expenses are paid by Republican candidates and state party organizations.



The world's first robot-shaped building, the \$25 million, 19-storey Bank of Asia in Bangkok, which its Thai architect calls a mix of post-modern classicism and high-technology.

New body set up to attack censorship

By Caroline Moorehead

A new international human rights body, Article 19, so called after the clause of freedom of opinion and expression in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was launched in London yesterday "to document censorship, defeat the censors and help the censored".

The organization, largely assembled by Mr Martin Ennals, former secretary-general of Amnesty International, was the brainchild of Mr Roderick MacArthur, a Chicago philanthropist and journalist, who arranged funding before his death in 1984.

Article 19's staff of eight will run a computer-based centre in south London providing information about censorship, conduct research and eventually produce reports on freedom of information all over the world.

Other organizations, most particularly Index on Censorship, already provide an effective service in this corner of human rights. Where Article 19 will differ, says its new director, Mr Kevin Boyle, is in its scale and its role as campaigner and lobbyist at the UN, where it will emphasize human rights and make freedom of opinion and expression a matter of international concern and research.

Swedish unions tamed State workers lose pay parity battle

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Industrial action by state and municipal workers that has disrupted Sweden's usually efficient welfare state for the past month ended yesterday in defeat for the unions on the crucial issue of pay parity with private industry.

The central organizations representing the unions, vital components of the so-called Swedish model for wage bargaining, which has guaranteed post-war industrial stability, were threatened with a revolt by individual unions which had expected a better agreement.

In the end, after the most complicated and drawn-out dispute in the public sector, the unions were given 8.8 per cent, a rise of only 0.3 per cent on the Government's last offer, the spurning of which a week ago led to a strike of 30,000 workers and a work-to-rule by another 200,000.

The 8.8 per cent must now be divided between the various unions concerned, representing 1.5 million workers. Even as the settlement was announced, the unions' union demanded that its members should receive the whole 8.8 per cent at the expense of other employees in day-care centres and municipal administration.

Mr Sture Nordh, chairman of KTK, the central bargaining organization, admitted defeat.

"Of course I am not satisfied," he said. "We have achieved an improvement for our members but we were simply faced with forces far too powerful for us to win the issue of pay parity with the private sector." He said he had no plans to resign and added: "Our members are sensible. They know what we were up against."

End of the gender factor

Women move into big-time politics

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Meet Mikulsky the candidate. She is proof that American women have finally erased the gender factor as they run in record numbers for state and national offices in the mid-term elections to be decided next week.

In campaign literature, she is not Ms or Mrs but simply, Mikulsky of Maryland. In newspaper articles, the inevitable references to women candidates, "the first female running for" or "only the second woman to achieve", are conspicuously lacking.

Pollsters who have been feeling the pulse of America in this lacklustre election report that the sex of a candidate is no longer an important factor, as it was even two years ago when Mrs Geraldine Ferraro became the first woman nominated as a vice-presidential candidate.

The change in voter attitudes has led to a number of firsts. In Nebraska, both parties broke with tradition and nominated women as their

nedy Townsend, a member of the famous Kennedy clan, topped that by raising \$1.7 million.

The ability to raise such large amounts represents another breakthrough, according to Irene Natividad of the National Women's Political Caucus.

In the past, women were definite underdogs in the money-raising game but the gap has closed rapidly as gender has become less important.

In marked contrast to her 1982 race for the Senate, Lieutenant-Governor Harriet Woods of Missouri said she now believed that "women can raise as much as men when they are running in comparable situations."

This year, as the Democratic candidate, she has raised more than \$2 million for an open-Senate seat in which she is a slight favourite, more than her Republican opponent, the former Governor, Mr Christopher Bond.

But in 1982, a dejected Mrs Woods was forced to cancel critically important television advertisements in the last week of the election because her treasury was depleted.

Many blamed this for her loss by only 26,000 votes, out of a total of 1.5 million cast, to the wealthy incumbent, Senator John Danforth, scion of the Ralston-Purina family.

By moving into the mainstream beyond the "little woman" image which has dogged past campaigns, women have become targets of harsh rhetoric and the personal attacks which male candidates have fielded for years.

This is especially true in this election year, billed by pollsters as one of the nastiest in memory, largely because the races are not being run on national issues. They are dominated instead by personalities and local agendas.

Ironically, nowhere is this more apparent than in the Maryland race for the Senate in which Mikulsky, a Democrat who is favoured to win, is running against Linda Chavez, a former official in the Reagan White House.

In television ads filled with innuendo, Chavez has accused the unmarried Mikulsky, a fiery feminist, of being "anti-male", soft on communism, and "a San Francisco-style Democrat," meaning a liberal who supports gay causes.

Mikulsky has responded with uncharacteristic restraint. "They find me glamorous and they find me attractive," she quipped.

Indeed, the polls show that the working-class steelworkers and dockworkers who gave Mikulsky her state in the ethnic districts of Baltimore remain fiercely loyal to their former Representative.

This is despite the fact that she often comes across as a frumpy, sometimes loud, political anachronism who espouses social programmes that went out with the Great Society.

"She is one of us," explained an unemployed electrician who remembers her door-to-door campaigns for a House seat.

Ms Chavez, on the other hand, is regarded as a smooth-talking "carpetbagger" who came to Maryland via California and the Reagan White House, to further her personal career. She is a new resident of the Maryland suburb of Montgomery County.



Kathleen Kennedy Townsend: races in campaign financing candidates for governor, a milestone in US history.

Equally important, the women are not traditional female candidates who automatically espouse women's issues.

Helen Boosalis, a Democrat, is a seasoned campaigner who formerly served as the popular Mayor of Lincoln, Nebraska. Kay Orr, a Republican, is a fiscal conservative who is state treasurer.

Altogether, these liberated women candidates as diverse in attitudes as their male counterparts, are running for offices in almost every state.

There are 63 who are leading party candidates for House of Representatives seats, more than 20 are running in the 36 states which have governorship races this year, seven are running for the Senate and an estimated 40 women are running for the state offices of lieutenant-governor, treasurer, attorney-general and secretary of state.

This does not include women candidates for state legislatures.

As their numbers have grown, women have made other important gains in the critical area of campaign financing, often the deciding factor in the media-dominated world of US politics. This year, women are candidates in four of the most expensive races for the House, in which the mooney raised exceeds \$1 million (£700,000).

Representative Helen Bentley, a Maryland Republican, has raised a record \$878,000 for a female incumbent but her challenger, Kathleen Ken-

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Yugoslavia acts to halt opposition drift to Western democracy

From Dassa Trevisan, Belgrade

As the Government unpacked a set of measures designed to control galloping inflation, which will exceed 100 per cent this year, Yugoslavia's political establishment stepped up a campaign against critical intellectuals and other opponents, accusing them of taking advantage of delays in reforms to offer a bourgeois type of democracy in place of socialism.

The highest state authority, the eight-man presidency, together with the presidium of the party, senior figures in Yugoslavia's constituent republics and trade unions, met to analyse Yugoslavia's troubles and to confront what is regarded as an increasingly aggressive opposition which, in the view of the meeting, is already threatening the country's security.

A statement called for a resolute confrontation with "anti-communist forces and ideologies" intent on destabilizing the country, and a "clear line of demarcation" in the search for a way out of the crisis and outright, right-wing opposition, a phrase which embraced recently flourishing nationalism in Serbia, Yugoslavia's largest republic.

The authorities accuse the

opposition of blaming the party for all the country's ills — which presumably includes the party's own inability, because of strong resistance at local and republic levels, to implement programmes adopted three years ago.

A memorandum drafted by the Serbian Academy of Science and Arts and a petition by the Committee for the Defence of Freedom of Opinion were highlighted by the meeting as evidence that opponents were offering a bourgeois model of democracy and seeking Western-style free elections and a free press.

The meeting felt that opponents were attempting to spread mistrust and a view that the Communist Party was unable to overcome the current crisis.

The federal establishment is worried that such a trend is also spreading within the party's own rank and file and that many leading party members in publishing institutions share such views.

The Serbian academy, the oldest and most prestigious intellectual institution in the republic, has suggested that Serbs have not been treated on an equal basis with other nationalities in the present

federal structure. Leading figures in the Serbian party itself, especially after the rebellion in the Kosovo region in 1981, when the authorities appeared powerless to protect the Serbian population there, share this feeling.

Five years after the Albanian riots in Kosovo the exodus of Serbs has been gaining momentum and, according to recent figures, about 2,000 Serbs have sold their homes and properties this year to find refuge in other parts of the country.

Kosovo provokes strong nationalistic feelings among Serbs, and containment of that feeling becomes increasingly difficult without removal of the causes of Serbian dissatisfaction, especially in that region.

The Serbian academy has responded to the political campaign by refusing to take part in its own centenary this year and postponing celebrations until next year.

Its memorandum, which still has to be finalized and approved by the academics, accuses the party of inertia and says the crisis in Yugoslavia has reached such serious proportions that it could lead to nation's disintegration.

Palermo Mafia trial could end in disgrace

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The mass trial of more than 400 alleged Mafia criminals in Palermo resumed today after a day's break marked by efforts to save it from an ignominious end.

The trial is taking far too long and some of the accused, including 20 men described as dangerous criminals, are due to be released on November 8 when they will have been held as long as the law allows without a final verdict.

Even worse, so far as the impression it will make on public opinion, defence lawyers seem determined to insist on having read out in court all the documentation concerning pre-trial investigations and fresh evidence arising during the hearing.

At this rate it will run to about 900,000 pages and would take several years to read, an acceptance of the request by the court would mean that none of the accused would still be in custody when the verdicts finally emerge.

Signor Virginia Rognoni, the Minister of Justice, decided on Wednesday to withdraw an amendment for legislation now before the Chamber of Deputies.

His amendment would have cancelled the time spent on actual hearings from the period permitted to hold a trial before a verdict is given.

Other parties in the parliamentary commission objected to his method and preferred the drafting of a separate Bill on the subject. There was also a call for a full debate in the chamber.

Meanwhile in Palermo defence lawyers discussed the position they will take today about the reading of evidence.



Cao Thi Bich, aged 5, and an unidentified man peering out of the portholes of the US-owned merchant ship, *Sandy's Bay*, which rescued 63 Vietnamese boat people in the South China Sea and arrived with them in Thailand yesterday. All are guaranteed resettlement under an international pact aimed at encouraging ships' captains to pick up boat people.

Priest fails in search for Israeli atom man

By Nicholas Beeson

An Australian priest abandoned his search yesterday for a former Israeli nuclear technician who revealed secrets of his country's nuclear arsenal and subsequently disappeared in London.

The Rev John McKnight said in London that he was returning to Sydney after a largely fruitless six-day hunt for Mr Mordechai Vanunu in Israel. Mr Vanunu disappeared on September 30 from a London hotel, after he had exposed his country's most closely-guarded secret to *The Sunday Times*.

Mr McKnight said he believed that Mr Vanunu had been abducted by agents of Israel's intelligence service, Mossad, from London and taken to Israel against his will. He thought the Israeli was being held at the high security prison at Gadara.

The priest said he became worried when he received a phone call from Mr Vanunu, who said he feared Mossad might try to apprehend him for telling *The Sunday Times* among other things, that Israel had stockpiled between 100 and 200 nuclear weapons.

He predicted that Mr Vanunu would be tried in Jerusalem. Mr McKnight may have failed to find Mr Vanunu, but he succeeded in stirring a public debate on the issue here. Not much of it is very flattering to Mr McKnight (Ian Murray writes).

The weekly paper *Kotzer Rashit*, called Mr McKnight's visit a farce, but said that, as far as Mr Vanunu is concerned, the official denial that he is here will be very difficult to retract. "If Vanunu is in Israel he has reason to worry."

Soviet cruise liner chief dismissed

Moscow (AP) — The head of the Soviet Union's cruise liner fleet has been dismissed for smuggling a suitcase from Italy into the Black Sea port of Odessa on board a Soviet passenger ship, *Parinaya Zhizn* (Party Life), the Communist Party monthly, said. The official, Mr V. S.

Petukhov, was also expelled from the party, a step that sometimes precedes criminal charges against a party member, according to the November edition of the monthly.

Another official, Mr P. G. Pyanov, deputy chief of the Black Sea passenger fleet, was sacked and thrown out of the

party in connection with the scandal.

The magazine did not make any link with the Black Sea collision on August 31 between the passenger liner *Admiral Nakhimov* and the freighter *Pyotr Vasyev*, in which nearly 400 people perished.

Rival halts Sri Lanka rebel action

Colombo (Reuters) — One of Sri Lanka's Tamil rebel groups says attacks by a rival organization have forced it to suspend all military activities against the central Government in the island's north.

The People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam said that it was suspending its

operations after some of its men were assaulted on Tuesday and their arms removed by the rival Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

"We understand the Tigers are planning to eradicate our organization and in order to prevent another bloodbath, we are suspending all ac-

tivity," it said in the rebel-controlled Jaffna city.

The LTTE move appeared to be part of its attempt to override the other guerrilla groups in the area before its planned declaration of an independent state in January next year.

New Iran succession crisis

Kidnap rebounds on Khomeini heir

By Hazhir Teimourian

A political crisis has developed in Iran as a result of a public snub that Ayatollah Khomeini, the country's octogenarian spiritual leader, has inflicted on Ayatollah Hosain Ali Montazeri, his designated successor.

Some of Ayatollah Montazeri's closest aides and protégés have been arrested and accused of treason. At the same time, Ayatollah Khomeini has publicized a note of his to the Information Minister, Ayatollah Mahammad Reysahri, that legal proceedings against the accused must continue.

Ayatollah Montazeri, who has been chosen by an Assembly of Experts to inherit all the spiritual and temporal powers of Ayatollah Khomeini on the latter's death, travelled to Tehran from Qum earlier this month to appeal on behalf of the accused. He did not succeed, despite submitting his resignation.

The crisis was brought to a head at the beginning of the month with the arrest in Tehran of Mr Lysal al-Mahmud, the acting head of the Syrian Embassy, by the anti-vice squad.

The Iranian Government announced that the diplomat had been abducted by Western agents, persisting with the explanation even after the Syrian diplomat's release 24 hours later. Some of Ayatollah

Montazeri's aides were subsequently arrested and accused of murder, abduction, treason, and links with Savak, the Shah's secret police.

The man at the centre of the affair is Mr Mehdi Hashemi, the head of the Office for Liberation Movements, and a brother of Mr Montazeri's son-in-law, Mr Hadi Hashemi. He was jailed for life by the previous regime for abducting and strangling Ayatollah Shamsabadi, a pro-Shah cleric.

The prevailing theory in Tehran is, however, that Mr Mehdi Hashemi's notoriety has at last provided a good excuse to Ayatollah Montazeri's rivals in the Khomeini succession struggle to weaken his standing.



Ayatollah Montazeri: offer of resignation

France to return suspects

The Hague (Reuters) — After months of legal wrangling, France has agreed to extradite to The Netherlands two men suspected of being behind the kidnapping of the brewery magnate, Mr Freddie Heineken nearly three years ago. Cor van Hout and Willem Hofleeder are expected to be returned under guard on a special plane.

Island back to normal

Noumea (AFP) — A state of emergency declared in the French Pacific Ocean territory of Wallis and Futuna early on Wednesday has been lifted.

The emergency was declared because of unrest among local chiefs protesting about the transfer of eight French civil servants, seven of whom have already left Wallis.

Brick trick

Melbourne (Reuter) — Cesare Dichiera, aged 43, a glazier who drummed up trade by paying to have bricks buried through windows was given a 12-month suspended sentence here.

Etna erupts

Catania (AP) — Mount Etna shook from earth tremors and erupted early yesterday, but posed no immediate danger to villages on the slopes.

Six spies jailed by India

From Kaldip Nayyar, Delhi

A Delhi court has sentenced six people, including five former government officials, to prison terms of between five and eight years for spying for the CIA. The officials occupied senior posts in various departments.

They were found guilty of supplying classified information to CIA agents in India since 1962, including drawings of Soviet guns, missiles and radar. The agents were identified as Mr William Dekker, Mr James Hignn, Mr Venudhar Doss, Mr David Parker and Mr and Mrs Donald Schuller.

A consultant engineer, P. E. Mehta, was sentenced to six years in prison. He was named during the trial as the conduit between the Indian officials and US diplomats.

The six former officials, two directors of the State Planning Commission and three private secretaries to Cabinet ministers, were sentenced to five years each. The judge later ruled that sentences on the various charges should run concurrently, so all six will spend three years in prison.

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Priest fails in search for Israeli atom man

By Nicholas Beeson

An Australian priest who denied his search yesterday for a former Israeli nuclear scientist who revealed secrets of his country's nuclear armament and subsequently disappeared in London.

The Rev John McKnight, who returned to London that he had failed in his search for the man, Mr Mordechai Vanunu, an Israeli nuclear scientist who appeared on September 3 in a London hotel, after having exposed his country's top-secret nuclear secrets.

Mr McKnight said he believed that Mr Vanunu had been abducted by agents of Mossad, Israel's intelligence service, from London as he thought the Israeli was being held at the high security prison at Gaderah.

The priest said he became worried when he received a phone call from Mr Vanunu who said he feared Mossad might try to apprehend him for telling *The Sunday Times* about the nuclear secrets. He had stipulated between himself and 200 nuclear weapons.

He predicted that Mr Vanunu would be tried in secret.

JERUSALEM: Mr McKnight may have failed to find Mr Vanunu, but he succeeded in stirring a public debate on the issue here. Mr McKnight is very flamboyant. Mr McKnight (Dan Munn) writes.

The weekly paper *Kore* yesterday called Mr McKnight's article as Mr Vanunu is concerned, the official denial of the Israeli will be very difficult to retract. "Mr Vanunu is a Jew, he has reason to worry."

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and in the rebel... affix city.

move appeared... of its attempt to... enter guerrilla... be seen before its... operation of an... state in January.

New Iran succession crisis

Snatch rebounds Khomeini heir

By Habib Teimourian

Mr Montazeri's aides were subsequently arrested and accused of murder, abduction, treason, and links with the Shah's secret police.

The man at the centre of the affair is Mr Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, a member of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and a brother-in-law of Mr Montazeri's son-in-law, Mr Hadi Najafabadi. He was jailed for his part in the struggle for the overthrow and strangling of the Shah's regime.

The prevailing theory is that Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani has at last provided a political alternative to Ayatollah Khomeini's struggle to retain his standing.



Ayatollah Montazeri after his resignation.

Six spies jailed by India

From Andip Natar

Six spies were sentenced to life imprisonment in India for passing on secrets to the Soviet Union.

Back to back

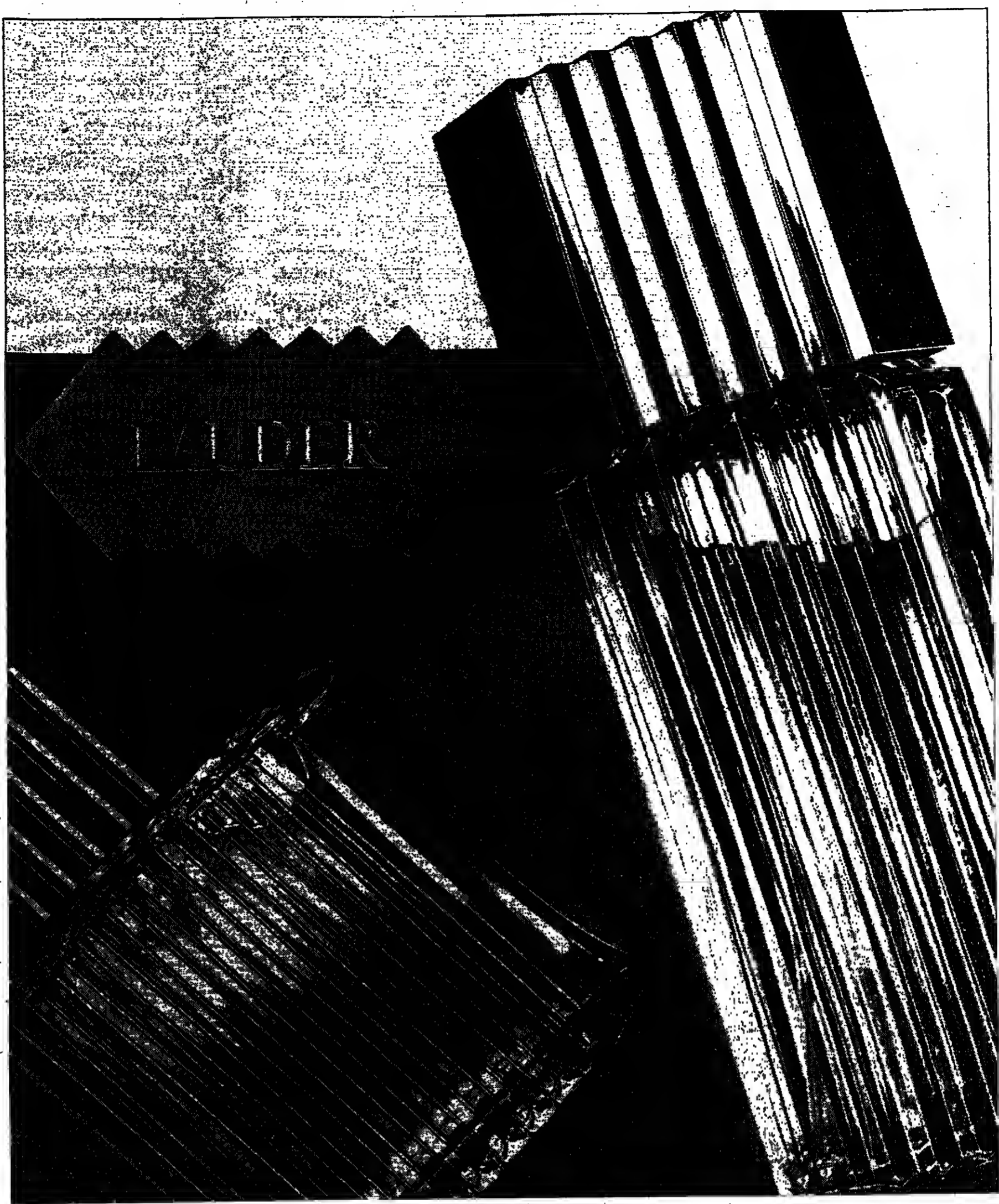
A man was sentenced to life imprisonment for passing on secrets to the Soviet Union.

trick

A man was sentenced to life imprisonment for passing on secrets to the Soviet Union.

trick

A man was sentenced to life imprisonment for passing on secrets to the Soviet Union.



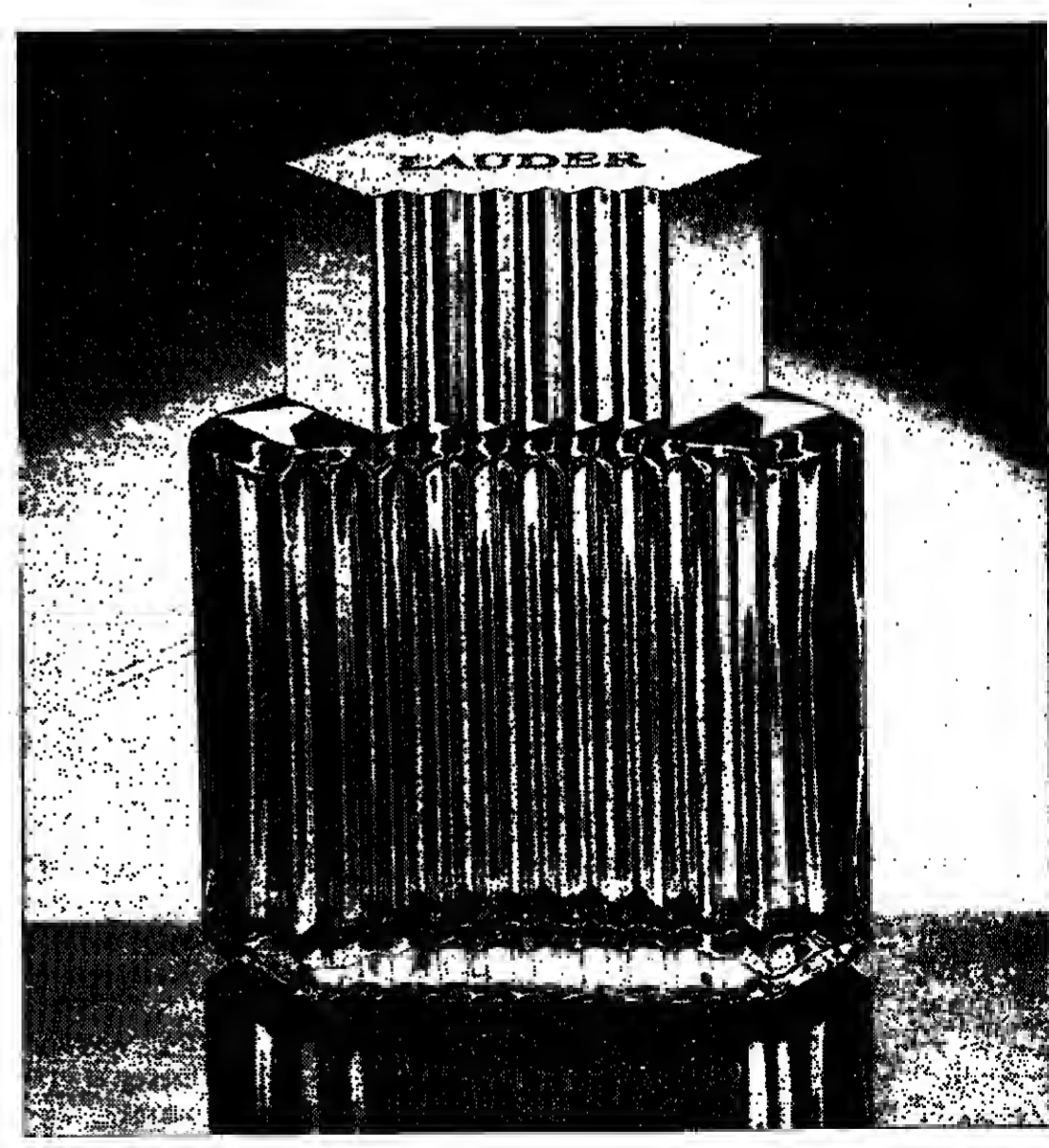
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THE ARTS

Ranting sense of business

"Most of this stuff is ungodly boring", said an American called Peters in the middle of The Business of Excellence...

However, though Tom Peters's lecture was perhaps ungodly in that it was more about our makers than our Maker, boring it certainly was not.

TELEVISION

What was most extraordinary about it was that his message was delivered - and apparently received - as though it was as controversial as veganism among cannibals...

In Olga Goes to Hollywood (BBC2), Forty Minutes's moving follow-up film about a Russian dissident family who emigrated to California...

Andrew Hislop

Improbably winning comedy

CINEMA

Men (15) Renoir

That Was Then... This Is Now (15) Cannons Oxford Street, Pantons Street

Murphy's Law (18) Cannons Oxford Street, Haymarket

"Made in London" Museum of London

Gone to Earth (PG) Electric

Doris Dorrie's Men is the most successful German film in box-office terms since the war...

The idea has the manner of a classic comedy plot. A husband, who is perfectly content with his own double standards of marital fidelity...

Dorrie is light on incidental comedy business (though there is a nice scene when the husband disguises himself as King Kong when his wife comes to call)...

Strange indeed is the world of S.E. Hinton, whose novels of tortured adolescence have been adapted to the screen in Tex, The Outsiders...



Dextrous rivals: Helmer Lauterbach (left) and Uwe Ochsenknecht in Men

Rumblefish and now That Was Then... This Is Now. It is a surreal world peopled mainly by kids, with grown-ups making only fleeting and rarely welcome intrusions...

The script is adapted, serviceably enough, by Emilio Estevez, the tough, diminutive son of Martin Sheen. Estevez also plays the leading role of Mark, a disturbed and angry boy who has grown up since (in the way of things in Hinton novels) his dad shot his mother...

Kirk Douglas, and Sheffer, a personable and clever stage-trained actor, play as if they believe it all. Thirty years ago J. Lee Thompson was making polite British films like An Alligator Named Daisy...

Bronson is a veteran cop with domestic and drink problems (Gail Morgan Hickman's script cheerily adopts all the clichés of the genre) who finds himself framed for murder...

THEATRE

The Archbishop's Ceiling The Pit

The fact that Arthur Miller wrote this East European piece in the aftermath of Watergate prompts the expectation of another work like The Crucible examining modern America from a distant perspective...

The setting is the living-room of a former archiepiscopal mansion, now an open house, where visiting writers are entertained by Marcus, a senior author in favour with the regime...

The meeting takes place under an ornate baroque ceiling. A symbol of the imperial past and of the all-seeing eye of God, it is also probably huggled. And the writers who assemble there, all watching each other, are producing books involving their shared mistress - Maya - who is suspected of organizing orgies for the betrayal of foreign intelligentsia...

Miller proceeds to sharpen the contradictions and alliances between them by focusing on their separate attitudes towards the act of confession. The defiant Sigmund is prepared for gaol rather than silent exile. Adrian is all for turning the case into an international human-rights scandal...

is for compromise and artistic self-sacrifice. It is a dialogue between an American innocent and two generations of East European experience...

When I saw the play in Bristol last year, I thought that the life began draining out of it when the company started conversing without fear of censored words...

Anyone who has visited the East will verify the truth of this picture; and the production projects it with great agility, switching from explosions of terrified anger to broad comedy...

As at Bristol, the play has prompted a magnificent set this time from Fotini Dimou. Irving Wardle

Antigone Duke of Cambridge

Anouilh's purpose in revamping Sophocles in 1942 was to offer his wartime audience an icon of resistance to tyranny. Despite the hopelessness of his heroine's cause, it still seems remarkable that the occupying Germans permitted a production at all...

period, a kind of Third Programme demotic which strains to render everyday speech but will keep lapsing into grammar. And when Creon, with a bottle of Fitou at his elbow, declares that "it's not all beer and skittles" one can only suggest that the standard script needs a thorough overhaul.

The crux of the piece is Creon's lengthy interview with Antigone in which he urges her to desist from her token attempts to bury her dead brother Polyneices - an act punishable by death. Adam Kimmel's initially mild-mannered gangster conveys the banality of evil with a judicious blend of bellowing and patronizing, but finds this support in Anne Harris's strong but off-centre Antigone. Miss Harris tends to gabble her lines, as does David Finch's spivvy Guard. Admittedly, they have to contend with the filthiest acoustics in fringe theatre, but something will really have to be done if this largely agreeable production is to be comprehensible.

Martin Cropper

Consistently fluent charm

CONCERT

LS/Rattle Elizabeth Hall/ Radio 3

threads of fluency and, even at the darkest, most intense moments of the Cello Symphony, an associated beguiling, natural charm.

Those qualities appear even in the Four French Songs of

1928, settings of poets - Hugo and Verlaine - as contrasting as the 14-year-old composer's responses. The models are abundant, but already there is much that is recognizably Britten. And certainly he makes no apology for anything derivative or original.

Moreover, it is easy to forgive the odd obvious touch, like the chiming piano in "Sagesse" or the overblown pathos in "L'Enfance". Everything is so ingeniously done, and it was with a certain wide-eyed innocence that Jill Gomez, the soloist, seduced one's sensibilities here.

There is little innocence, however, in the predominantly dark Cello Symphony of 1963, for all the freedom of its language. All kinds of influences have been thoroughly absorbed by now, and the result, despite a finale that seems to me curiously dilute in effect, is as much a tribute to Shostakovich as to its dedicatee, Mstislav Rostropovich. Christopher van Kampen, who has had an extraordinarily busy week, gave it his considerable all.

To fill the gap between the ages, there was The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra of 1946, still didactic music of the best kind, spectacular yet with its own profundity. Here the Sinfonietta and Simon Rattle were able to reveal openly in their own virtuosity, which had been plain all evening. Tippett's Dionysiac Ritual Dances (1947-52), meanwhile, were given a quite glorious performance with which even Rattle seemed particularly pleased. And the Corelli Variations (1953) began the evening in an opulent wash of string sound, the texture crowned by the solo violins of Nona Liddell and Joan Atherton.

Stephen Pettitt

OPERA

Cav and Pag Coliseum

tionally formal groupings to banners dropped from the flies.

Nobody needs reminding that things like Alfio's song and the Easter Hymn are conventional set-pieces: what is interesting is how their square-cut foreignness can ever seem so subsumed within a straightforward piece of story-telling. With disabled rudely suspended about every ninety seconds, Cavalleria rusticana becomes a bit dismal to behold.

Pagliacci has more going for it, but still the production deals hammer-blows to its sophistication. The prologue is not delivered directly to the audience, instead Tonio makes it his speech to the schools' drama workshop. No matter that this requires some sleight of hand in Edmund Tracey's translation: it serves the purpose of allowing the producer to interrupt the dramatic continuity where he pleases, and not where the work would seem to be asking.

Since the orchestra is heavily managed by Jacques Delacoste in both operas, the only pleasures of the evening are in the design and in some of the singing. Gerard Howland's toppling set, interpretable as town or theatre, could be the container for a much more intelligent production, and Deirdre Clancy's costumes are in the thoroughly-researched tradition of BBC serials (I suppose we are circa 1910, though a scrap of dancing from Nedda and Peppino, to Mascagni, suggests a date in the 1920s).

The Cavalleria cast is dominated by a firmly projected but somewhat uniformly shrilled-toned Santuzza from Jane Eaglen. Edmund Barham

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Jane Eaglen's dominantly projected Santuzza

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Screen gems lost in the ether

Tomorrow night the BBC begins its celebration of 50 years of television with some popular repeats. But many much-loved classic programmes have gone forever. Peter Waymark finds out why

In the beginning, and for many years afterwards, the preoccupation in television was making programmes and getting them on the air. Little thought was given to preserving them for future generations.

A few programmes were made on film, and film can be stored. But the majority went out live and the only way to record them was to point a camera at the screen while the programme was being transmitted. It was a crude method, which produced fuzzy results, and, not surprisingly, it was sparingly used.

Of the pre-war period, almost the only record comprises filmed snippets produced by the BBC for promotional purposes. The immediate post-war years are little better covered, unless the programmes happened to be on film.

This has produced some curious anomalies. From current affairs programmes like *Panorama*, filmed reports have survived but not the live studio context. Not one complete *Panorama* remains from the 1950s. A key event in the history of television was the start of ITV. But little remains of the programmes transmitted on the opening night in September 1955. It is a startling fact that the first decades of the cinema are much better documented than the embryonic years of television.

Talking of *Panorama*, in April 1958 the programme was opened as usual by Richard Dimbleby. After a couple of minutes he stopped talking, pressed a button and viewers were astonished to see his introduction all over again. It was British television's first action replay, made possible by a new invention, videotape.

Here was the answer to the preservationist's prayer. No longer would programmes be lost because there was no effective way of recording them. That was the theory. The reality was to be tragically different, because tape could not only record, but could be wiped and used again. It was also expensive, so, in many cases, that was what happened. Paradoxically, the arrival of tape coincides with the most telling examples of television's cultural vandalism.

The biggest, and most important, gaps are in drama. Think of productions that have become as much a part of television history as the great spaghetti hoax, Alun Owen's *No Trans to Lime Street* and *After the Funeral*, Harold Pinter's *Night School* and *The Collection*. David Mercer's *A Suitable Case For Treatment* (which was filmed as *Morgan*, but was a television play first). None of these survives and nor do early plays by Peter Nichols and John Mortimer. Moving through the



Lost history: Peter Morley's documentary on Hitler, which had an interview with the dictator's sister (above)



Dramatic oversights: David Mercer's play *A Suitable Case for Treatment* (left) and *David and Broccoli* by John Mortimer are only two of several memorable television productions which were never recorded for posterity

1960s and into the early '70s the list of lost works includes plays by David Rudkin, Dennis Potter, Tom Stoppard, Simon Gray, Michael Frayn and Adrian Mitchell.

Drama was not the only area to suffer. In 1959 the documentary producer, Peter Morley, made *Tyranny - the Years of Adolf Hitler*. The programme included interviews with Hitler's sister, pilot, chauffeur and adjutant. All this material, of enormous historical value, has been lost. Light entertainment has also gone down the sink in huge quantities - for example the first television appearances of Les Dawson, Paul Daniels and Lena Zavaroni, all on *Opportunity Knocks*.

Against this grisly catalogue must be mentioned some of the landmark programmes that have been preserved: the two most famous BBC dramas of the 1950s. *The*

Quatermass Experiment (and its sequels) and *1984*, Ken Russell's *Elgar* and the most famous single television play, *Cathy Come Home*.

Granada has all 2,669 episodes of *Coronation Street* going back to December 1960. The only company to have survived unchanged from the start of ITV, Granada has one of the best records on preservation. Many an ITV programme has disappeared because a company lost its franchise and did not pass on its collection.

Despite huge gaps, the BBC's Film and Videotape Library in West London can still claim to be the largest of its kind in the world. It contains half a million cans of film, 100,000 spools of videotape and 20,000 viewing cassettes. Anne Hanford, head of the library, says it was

lack of awareness rather than deliberate sabotage that led to programmes being lost. "It was such an enormous effort to produce programmes that little thought was given to what happened to them once they had been shown."

The destruction of programmes is also related to the complicated question of copyright. The usual agreement between a television company and the performance unions (Equity and the Musicians' Union) provides for two showings only of a programme within a prescribed period.

When the BBC wanted to revive the Tony Hancock shows last year, it had to contact more than 100 artists who had appeared in the programmes and agree new repeat fees. Small wonder that in years gone by, television companies took the view that if the programme could not be

legally screened, why bother to keep it?

In the BBC a more positive attitude towards preservation started to emerge in the mid-1960s. Today between 80 and 90 per cent of BBC output is preserved, in most cases for at least five years.

Anne Hanford is quick to point out that the Film and Video Library is still a library, not an archive which is open to the outside world. It exists to service the BBC itself, to store programmes for repeat showings and to provide material for programme makers. Though most programmes are now kept, no one outside the BBC can normally look at them.

The lack of public access has brought frequent criticism and calls for the setting up of a national television collection. There is a body well placed to do this. The National Film Archive was established in the 1930s to preserve cinema films but soon widened its function to take in television. Having virtually no money to buy material, the NFA had to rely on the generosity of the television companies in donating their cast-offs. The situation improved from 1969 when the ITV companies started making an annual grant to the archive.

In 1977 the Annan Committee on Broadcasting looked at the feasibility of a national television archive. They thought it highly desirable but prohibitively expensive. Since then, however, technical advances in video hardware and the development of one-inch videotape have reduced costs dramatically.

In the past couple of years, progress has been spectacular. An important first step was taken in January 1985 when the National Film Archive began regular recordings of ITV and Channel 4 programmes. At the moment some 20 per cent of output is preserved and viewing copies will be available to scholars and researchers when the archive moves to new premises early next year. The annual cost is £250,000. Twice this sum, £500,000, would enable every ITV and Channel 4 programme to be taped.

The next move is to extend the system to the BBC. Negotiations are proceeding, and the National Film Archive could be taping BBC1 and BBC2 programmes from the beginning of next year.

Then there is the matter of making the NFA's existing collection of 10,000 television programmes available on viewing copies. It would require a capital sum of £575,000 and running costs would be between £120,000 to £130,000 a year. The NFA hopes to persuade the Government to provide it.

The archive hopes eventually to become a clearing house for public access to all television material, including that still held by the BBC and ITV companies. Meanwhile, more direct access will be made possible by the establishment of a Videothèque in the basement of the Museum of the Moving Image, due to open on London's South Bank late next year. If planning difficulties can be overcome, the Videothèque aims to offer several thousand historic television programmes for viewing by the public.

So the story ends on a note of tentative optimism. Moves are under way that might eventually make it as easy to view the first episode of *Coronation Street* as it is to look up back issues of *The Times* in a public library.

Labour ditches the drabbies

The trendiest young men in London are busy restyling the Labour Party's image - though not without opposition

"Only three people in London have got a jacket like this. I know. I've counted." It's a black fur-lined Levi bomber jacket and the speaker is Robert Elms.

Elms prides himself on being the trendiest man in London. He is also one of the Labour Party's elite new band of style consultants and a key adviser on what Neil Kinnock should wear for his next party political broadcast.

This weekend, Elms has been asked to participate in a debate called "Revolting in Style", part of a two-day conference sponsored by the magazine *Marxism Today* at City University. The invitation is the latest in a long line which followed the publication of an Elms polemic called "Ditching the Drabbies: A Style for Socialism", published last May in *New Socialist*, an official Labour Party publication.

New Socialist has just been redesigned by Neville Brody, former art director of *The Face*, perhaps the most influential style magazine of the 1980s. The Elms article contained lines like: "When the council estates of Britain describe left-wingers as a bunch of dirty hippies, that is much more than a sartorial slight."

The term "drabby" was coined by Richard North in an article in *The Times* last year. It described that section of the left which believed that if your hands weren't dirty, your conscience couldn't be clean. "Drabby" became a byword in the Labour Party for all that was lacking in its 1983 election campaign. Michael Foot was the archetypal drabby.

Since then the old guard has been purged. Urbane professionals have swept into the party's Walworth Road HQ on the coat-tails of Neil Kinnock. There's the new general secretary, Larry Whitty, and Labour's crack team of PR people like former *Weekend World* producer Peter Mandelson and his side-kick Tony Mannering. One of their first moves was to recruit an inner cabinet of young trendies like Robert Elms which has been called the "Style Chamber".

Members of this cabinet include Graham Ball, publicity manager for pop group Sigue Sigue Sputnik, and Steve Lewis, manager of the successful soul combo Animal Nightlife. Last June they were all asked to join Red Wedge, the spearhead of Labour's campaign to woo the 18 to 24-year-old voters.

Unfortunately for the Kinnocks, things did not initially go quite as planned. To their horror, Robert and his chums found several "drabbies" who had managed to shackle themselves to the

Red Wedge handwagon and suggested they hold the group's launch party on a council estate in Brixton, instead of at the House of Commons. "You can't expect people like George Michael and Sade to turn up to something like that," objected Elms.

Anna-Joy David, political co-ordinator of Red Wedge, explained: "We just want people to think about political ideas in a socialist environment. I'm not going to justify Red Wedge to anyone. Let alone Robert Elms." She was particularly upset by the criticism in Elms's *New Socialist* article directed at the Greenham women for bringing the party's image into disrepute.

Another critic of the Elms approach is Steven Wells of the *New Musical Express*. "I think it's a load of rubbish that working-class youth are all style-obsessed. For every punk, soul boy and skinhead,



Old and New Socialists: let Style Wars commence

there are a hundred prats in anoraks and flared jeans."

Despite the disagreements, it was Graham Ball who wrote some of the party's electoral leaflets during the Fulham by-election campaign, particularly those aimed at the 18 to 24-year-olds in the constituency. And Neville Brody has been asked to help spruce up Labour's iconography, having already given a *Face*-lift to the left's magazine, *City Limits*.

However, the party would do well not to count on the long-term patronage of these young stylists. As Kinnock's Cred Committee are learning to their cost, these fast young men might do wonders for the party's image, but they certainly do not come cheap.

"When I went down to Oxford," Elms complains, "they had the cheek to ask me to travel second-class." The Labour Party may be an interesting sideline for a man of Elms's tastes, but it certainly won't pay for his black fur-lined Levi bomber jacket.

Toby Young

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Hoorah for hard work

After the laid-back Sixties and street-marching Seventies, hard work appears to be back in vogue.

"I'm here on a hit-man contract, then I'll transfer, make a packet and retire in 10 years," says one Porsche-driving, chain-smoking, 25-year-old executive. He is typical of the new breed of work-loving, reward-seekers who drive themselves to their limits.

Trend-watcher Peter York says: "The number of kids who want to go to business school, who are going into business as if it were a totally new idea, is phenomenal."

The '80s mark the coming of the Age of Hard Work and Longer Hours, a trend, according to George Bickerstaffe of the Institute of Directors, that is permeating organizations right across the board (and Board).

Mr Bickerstaffe believes that today's Mr Average Businessman barely has time to sleep. He cites the City whizz kid whose gargantuan salary demands a super-human performance to justify it. Peter York, 38, is an owner-director of the SRU group of consultancy businesses, a TV and magazine journalist and co-author of the *Sloane Ranger Handbook*.

"Executive used to be a euphemism for having perks and a high-flying title. But what is relatively new is the idea of the excitement being the business itself and not simply the rewards."

Clive Bannister, a 27-year-old management consultant (the Company Man), works until he drops. He does a fairly consistent 12-hour day, seven days a week and has had one week's holiday this year.

"If you work hard," he says, "you end up feeling good and valuing your every action because you put so much sweat into it... at the same time I am getting on faster and I'm also very well paid."

He does not even pay lip service to stress or illness. "The former is a piece of self-serving mythology." And the latter? "I don't get ill because I don't have the time," he says.

Stanley Berwin, 60-year-old founder and senior partner of solicitors S.J. Berwin & Co, starts work at 6.30am and often does not finish until 2am. He says work has always come first and second, family third and other commitments a poor fourth. "I regret that I never saw my children grow up," he says. "My wife has been an angel."

But he does not believe that such marathon efforts are a sign of the times, maintaining that all very successful men have always had to work extremely hard.

His fundamental motive for working so hard is a desire to prove himself. To any suggestion that he has proved himself already and that he could lessen his workload, he says: "That would be retiring."

Caroline Phillips
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CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1094

ACROSS

- Exchange house help (2,4)
- Holiday town (6)
- Look over (3)
- Leisurely walk (6)
- Tulip-shaped glass (6)
- Vivandais (4)
- Likeness (8)
- Dodge (6)
- Distribute (6)
- Saucy (8)
- Lightly touches (4)
- Scout troop (6)
- Uncoordinated state (6)
- Unconscious (3)
- Flowing (6)
- Stretch (6)

DOWN

- Speak (5)
- Shape-changing (6)
- Protector (7)
- Ill-health return (7)
- Happen again (5)
- Wonderful (5)
- Ruin wine (7)
- Helpful hint (3)
- Travel bag (7)
- Vitality (5)
- Locate (7)
- Shining (7)
- By itself (3,2)
- Appointee (5)
- Scots child (5)

SOLUTION TO NO 1093

ACROSS: 8 Paternity 9 Ion 10 Aftermath 11 Bread 13 Lantern 16 Transit 19 Tripe 22 Obstetric 24 Pom 25 Patrol-fashion

DOWN: 1 Splint 2 Plunge 3 Verandas 4 Insult 5 Boer 6 Dudge 7 Python 12 RNR 14 Notecase 15 RIP 16 Troupe 17 Assurance 18 Thrill 20 Impair 21 Ermine 23 Eyo!

THE TIMES

SATURDAY

Portfolio Gold

£12,000 to be won

It's such buy for the high-pressure market-makers

Big Bang consumers

Time is money in the high-speed hi-tech brave new electronic world of the City, and long lunch-hours have lapsed with the demise of the old stock market ways. The Times looks at the fast shopping and specialist services - and timed restaurant lunches - aimed at the pressured world of the new market-makers

Riding the jungle train
Rainy days in Costa Rica

Tripe, nuts and Beaujolais
Robust food and drink

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JP 11/10/86

FRIDAY PAGE

The stately hounds of England

Forget the Big Bang and hi-tech efficiency. British eccentricity will be unleashed again when a most peculiar book is published next week. Libby Purves goes walkies through The English Dog At Home and discovers a world of dachshunds and decadence



Paws for thought: Princess Anne and Random, a hound from the Dumfriesshire hunt, at Gatcombe Park

I was at a horse show once, and came across an oddly surreal sight. There was a big black car into which were hopping, one by one, a procession of gingery corgis. As each jumped up, a respectful flunkey dried the mud off their paws with the biggest, thickest, fluffiest white towel that ever left a palace laundry. Ma'am was clearly close at hand. Onlookers watched, reverently.

It was a symbolic moment; our two most revered institutions, snobbery and dogs, had come together. They came together again in a most peculiar book: The English Dog At Home.

The idea of it is simple enough. They photographed 30 dog-owners, (including the Queen and Queen Mother, Princess Anne, two duchesses, a lord and a couple of baronets) in their homes, with their dogs. A few well-heeled Hambro, Cadbury and Oaksey hounds are included, and various animals lie snugly ensconced on Colefax & Fowler chintzes with glossy society ladies of whom, alas, I have never heard, because I am not a financier or an interior decorator.

The title notwithstanding, I have to warn you that this is not a serious attempt at mass observation of the canine. The proletariat is sadly unrepresented. We may have the Queen Mother chugging a packet of Good Boy Choc Drops, Johnny Menzies buying pekinese at Harrods, and Lady Saunders (yes, yes, Katie Boyle) snuggled up with Jo-Jo, Bizzie and Ba-Ba; but we do not have Duane Wilkins of Epping sharing a joke with Rambo, his Alsatian, or Mr Patel from the corner shop posing with the big Doberman which is all that stands between him and the National Front.

These may also be English dogs at home, but they do not fall within the remit of the book. There is a token working collie and a regi-

mental mascot, but basically the volume is yet another great big glossy nose, pressed to the windows of the rich.

These books have been proliferating alarmingly in the newly snobbish, I'm-all-right-Jack 1980s. They bring in dollars, and bring out ancient divisions. Personally, I slightly resent the way they seem to cast me as the Little Match Girl, looking wistfully in through other people's lighted windows; so I was not particularly curious to know more about the lifestyle of Mrs Charlie Palmer-Tomkinson's dreadful St Bernard, Mozart, or about enchanting little Humphrey, a white hairy thing who amuses his master and mistress the David Metcalfes by biting Henry the butler's "pinstriped leg". Goodness,

Little Humphrey amuses his owners by biting the butler

how funny. Makes you proud to be British.

However, having got that bit of spleen off my chest, I must admit that if you change the title to a more honest one like "Nobs' Dogs", or "House and Hound", the book is not without a certain dotty appeal. I did like the way Sir John Wiggins, Bart, uncompromisingly entered upon matrimony with seven dachshunds on the bed, and tucked his trousers in his socks to stop Bryan the ferret falling out.

I learned something which might be useful about the tycoon Peter Cadbury, from the author's revelation that his Great Dane, Melba, has her own five-foot double bed built into the boiler-room, and "takes precedence over children and wives"; and I certainly enjoyed a

horrible frisson at the idea of bathtime at Barham Hall, where Angela Burrows:

"Sat in her bath and shared the day's successes with her German shepherd dog. Enthroned on a stool by her mistress's side, Fame nuzzled into her own special blanket as Angela performed the nightly ritual of washing first the Alsatian's face, then the equally expectant faces of two spaniels and a sheepdog puppy queuing up behind."

In fact, one of the main things to emerge from the book, as we peer through the lighted windows at the Quality and their dogs, is the remarkable immunity these upper crust humans have developed to any proper sense of disgust. When Janey Roxburgh chats gaily about puppies that wee down her tweedies while she tries to fight her way out of Floors Castle through the milling coach parties, one has to reflect that surely it is only the British who could record and applaud so faithfully the plight of a urine-stained duchess. Still, I suppose that if you are the sister of one duke and the wife of another, you can manage the dry-cleaning bills.

But how to account for the tolerance of Robert Abel Smith, whose wife's dachshund stands each night "four-square on her tummy baring his teeth"? Or Lord Oaksey's barmy devotion to his hideous, perverted and flea-ridden terrier? Why are they so devoted to these dogs? Perhaps after all, the most touching essay in the book is about a schoolboy, the Hoo William Petty-Fitzmaurice, who parts tearfully from his Labrador at every holiday's end. But even that does not explain

the debonair Mr Loudoun Constantine cancelling all his meetings and closing his office to return home frantic because a "common collie" had sexually assaulted his spaniel. It seems that when you have nothing much left to worry about in life, you acquire a dog to provide the frustration and hardship you would otherwise miss.

Blind tolerance of doggy misbehaviour has a sinister aspect to it if you happen to be on the wrong side of the green baize door. Not only do dear little Marcus and

Few of these animals have been taught any manners at all

Brancus snap at "men who come to mend pipes", and lift their legs against "starched nannies" in the park (so amusing); but even the apparently affable Mr Constantine, when his dog Lady tried to retrieve a salmon and nearly drowned the ghillie, snapped "if my dog wants to retrieve my fish, that is my business." Meanwhile, down in Kent, "Blob, a German pointer, has sent 12 people to hospital, although none required stitches." Very few of these obnoxious animals have been taught any manners at all; it is quite a relief to come to Connor, the dour regimental mascot of the Irish Guards, who has:

The owners, seeing oobling strange about their obsession with dogs, spoke very freely to the author, Felicity Wigan. Only the

Royal Family are treated with bland, quotable reportage; the rest of them chat away like mad. Curious to know her technique, I rang up the author. She is an interior decorator and designer "in between other things", and fell into cahoons with a distinguished fine art photographer, Geoffrey Shakerley. Between them, they knew just about everyone in the book. When I remarked jocularly "that she hadn't half got old Peter Cadbury to say some daff things about his dog, she giggled and said "well, he's my father actually, so I do know his innermost thoughts..."

Friends or not, it was hard work. "We huffed and badgered people. Geoffrey was the one really who got the Queen to pose with her dogs, and the Queen Mother. But the session was all very normal and pleasant." She cheerfully admits that because of pressure of time, and the publisher's shrewd eye on the American market, the book is a sort of cross-section of English dog-owning. "Myself, I would have loved to have done some different sort of homes. But the idea did begin with interiors: I was talking to a friend about English house decoration, and bow in this country one does decorate always with dogs in mind, since everything gets messed up. I can't describe to you what the sessions were like. Let me just tell you, we carried Bonios everywhere."

The English Dog At Home by Felicity Wigan with Victoria Mather, photographs by Geoffrey Shakerley is published on Monday (Chatto & Windus, £14.95).

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MEDICAL BRIEFING

That sleep of death

The unusual and sad case of a man who died of insomnia is providing scientists with vital clues to the understanding of sleep. Doctors now think they have identified a part of the brain which is essential to the control of sleep patterns and that they may even be able to find the gene which is behind it all.

A 53-year-old American man died nine months after developing a progressive insomnia and other signs of brain damage. Surprisingly, it turned out that he wasn't the only member of his family to suffer this fate. Two of his sisters and many other relatives over three generations

had died of a similar disease. During post-mortems on the man and one of his sisters, doctors at the Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, discovered that both had lost brain cells from the thalamus.

Now, as an editorial in the New England Journal of Medicine (where the case history was published recently) points out, researchers are asking what role these specific brain cells play in sleep. They are looking for proteins in these cells which are "sleep messengers" or "receive sleep messages", and trying to piece together the mechanism. Because the condition was inherited it may also be possible to compare the DNA of his brain cells with that in normal cells and so identify the gene involved.

Cancer: beverage report



Recently we heard that coffee is linked to heart disease; now it seems that tea can give you rectal cancer. Doctors in Hawaii have examined and interviewed nearly 8,000 men of Japanese descent and followed them for at least 18 years to see what happened to their health. Analysis showed that those who habitually drank more than one cup of tea a day were four times more likely to develop rectal cancer than those who hardly ever took the beverage.

The tea these men drank was "black" tea, so named because of the way it is picked and prepared rather than for any lack of milk. This is the sort of tea most commonly consumed in the UK.

The study found no link, however, between tea and cancer of the bladder or kidney, as has been suggested by other research. Indeed, there was some evidence that it might protect against cancer of the prostate.

Writing in the British Journal of Cancer, the researchers say their findings have yet to be confirmed, but suggest that tea could cause rectal cancer either by direct action on the rectum or because it interacts with other cancer-promoting factors.

Aids' ally

The fight against Aids could be further complicated by the spread of cancer-causing viruses distantly related to the Aids virus. Human T lymphotropic retrovirus type I (HTLV I), is thought to be one cause of leukaemia and to have been endemic to some parts of the world - such as Japan and the Caribbean - for many years.

In these populations the virus causes disease only after 20 or 30 years, but doctors now fear that HTLV I has entered other populations transmitted sexually or by the use of hypodermic needles. Evidence suggests that the joint presence of HTLV I and the Aids virus makes both viruses more infective. A recent report in The Lancet said that 27 per cent of drug addicts in Rome are now HTLV I positive; 33 per cent had antibodies to the Aids virus. Doctors expect to see a rise in leukaemia cases there over the next five to 20 years.

Flames of fire and lice



The National Pharmaceutical Association has issued a warning on the dangers of using head lice lotion near a naked flame. It comes after an 11-year-old Yorkshire girl's hair burst into flame when her father, after applying the lotion to her head, switched on a gas fire. The problem, the association says, is that most head lice lotions contain inflammable alcohol. It warns: "You should not allow treated hair near any naked flame - a hair dryer or an open fire. A hair dryer is also dangerous, as well as preventing the lotion from working properly. The hair must be allowed to dry naturally in a warm but well-ventilated room."

The association stressed this week that people should ask the pharmacist's advice when buying head lice lotion. Non-alcoholic versions are available but are generally used only by people with sensitive skins or asthma. In the hope that the growing head lice problem can be controlled, most authorities around the country have agreed that only specific treatments will be used at any one time in any one area.

Last gasper

Young people might be less inclined to smoke if they knew how few of their football idols support the habit. According to the latest British Journal of Sports Medicine, only 78 of 1,559 players surveyed - 5 per cent -

smoked and 41 clubs had totally "non-smoking" teams. The best players were even less likely to be smokers. Only 3.2 per cent of first division players smoked, compared with 6.9 per cent of fourth division footballers.

Lorraine Fraser

Pretty words, pity women

If Mrs Thatcher really wants a fair share for women in public life, she could start at Westminster. Even as the announcement of ministry league tables for women in public appointments was made last week (all shortlists, it was promised, would contain one woman) there was at least one shortlist that definitely didn't. The one for Tory whips.

Three vacancies for whips and one for a sergeant have been filled within the past few days, all by men. If you add another newly-filled male vacancy... Secretary to the Speaker, that makes five doors slammed on women in a week. Accidental or deliberate? The male excuses are as weak as a saloon-bar joke. "If only there were more women MPs," or "we don't want to silence them" (whips never speak in the House), or "the

How much trust can women place in Mrs Thatcher's promise of more top jobs?

right woman hasn't come along".

Stand up Mrs Marion Roe, Conservative Member for Broxbourne. As a former deputy chief whip at the GLC, she showed that a gentle touch could be just as effective as traditional male arm-twisting. She says: "A woman will react differently from a man. It does not matter what the job is, she will bring something to it purely by being a woman."

Not all women MPs are enthusiastic, however. Mrs Anna McCurley, Tory MP for Renfrew West and Inverclyde, sounds a note of caution over

special pleading: "There is a bit of artificiality about it. It is necessary for women to be in government, but in terms of the whips' office the last thing you want would be to go in on an antagonistic level."

No? Though the Tories have never had a woman whip, Labour has had four, and they have a reputation for ruthlessness. One of them, Miss Betty Boothroyd, says: "A woman in the whips' office has to be tough, but if she can take the long hours and the aggravation, then so can the rest of the party."

A modern Labour Cabinet, however, is obviously a different matter. Neil Kinnock's Shadow Cabinet, announced on Wednesday, contained not one female name.

John Warden ©Times Newspapers Ltd 1986

FIRST PERSON

Most teenage magazines are merely light porn, the Family and Youth Concern group says. A consumer, aged 15, airs her views on advice offered by the agony aunts

It is generally believed that the adolescent girl has more problems than anyone else in the world. In every teenage magazine there is the trusty helpline for all these puzzled pubescents, needing homely advice about what to say or do with boys or how to cope with a totemall that's turning green.

The letters are usually signed "Anguished A-Ha fan" or "Desperately Needing Help". What varies is the quality of advice on offer.

My copy magazine has a letter page headed "A Problem Shared is a Problem Halved". The problems that My Gay's Jenny deals with range from illegitimate children to racist parents, but most people could have worked out the advice for themselves. Jenny sounds like a recorded message from a very tired social worker.

Her replies are very often of the "here is a lesson in life" tone. For instance, a girl who lied to her friend that she had a boyfriend was told: "I hope you have learnt a lesson from all this. Never try to act big to your friends and never tell silly fibs." This is hardly helpful as the girl has most likely been cursing herself for doing it in the first place.

It is this kind of moralising attitude that girls are trying to escape from when they write to an agony aunt. They want someone who can give them adult advice without the adult lecture.

In Jackie, the problems are more often to do with catching the boy next door on the rebound, and the advice given by Cathy and Claire is usually Mummy as a result. They tell the readers that it's all a phase they are going through and that it was the same when they were kids! The girl who is being teased by her boyfriend about her doll collection is, one hopes, relieved by a friendly joke. The advice is not outstanding in its insight but it is that of a sympathetic friend.

Just Seventeen's agony aunt, Melanie, has to deal with a slightly older audience than Cathy and Claire's and accordingly the problems are more serious.

Melanie has some problems

of her own in offering advice. She can be counted on always to take the girl's side, and she seems to think it is worse to be an under-age smoker than a 15-year-old pregnant heroin addict.

But Melanie usually gives an address for further professional help, and at least she manages not to patronise.

The best help page of all, however, belongs to the newest magazine, Mezz. The headlines run: "Our teachers are lesbians - I want to be a model"



Just Seventeen: helpful?

Will he tell my parents? Mezz's agony aunt Tricia obviously does a good deal of research before answering her letters. She is factual without being clinical. She tells the girls who think their teachers are lesbians that they are being malicious, nosy and over-imaginative. She warns the girl who wants to be a model how difficult it is and how all the agents are after your money; and to the girl who has had under-age sex with a boy who is now threatening to tell her parents, she suggests that the girl tell the boy that he was breaking the law by having sex with her and that her parents would press charges.

Most people could get equally good advice at home or from their friends, but it is not the advice alone that girls want. It is the anonymity that a problem page offers that is so appealing. The reader can take her advice and "close the case" without having to pay a debt of gratitude.

Tamara Grose

MONDAY

Sinead Cusack on marriage, motherhood and Macbeth

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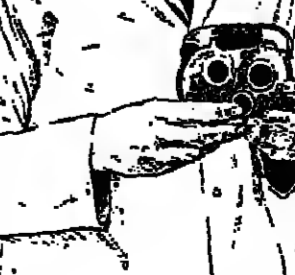
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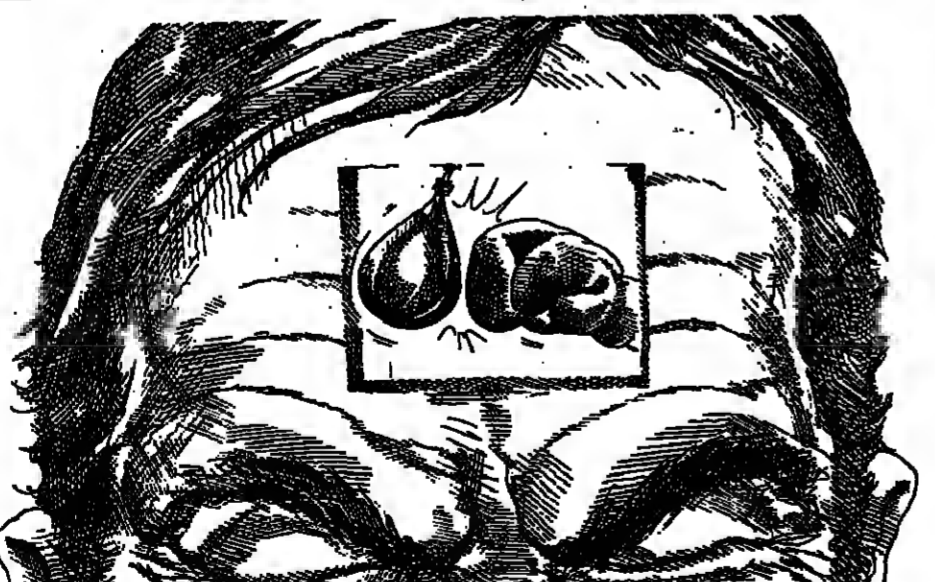
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Advertisement for 'bour ditches he drabbies' featuring text about young men in London and a 'Bang consumers' section.

THE TIMES DIARY

Record requests

John Biffen, the Leader of the House, should think again if he believes he can, willy-nilly, drop long-planned Bills to ensure essential legislation makes it through Parliament before a 1987 election.

Naturally

While the nation awaits the privatization of British Gas, Tony Speller, a Tory member of the Commons energy committee, is casting his mind back to the stove-to-stove conversion to North Sea gas in the 1970s.

My award for the bad-taste dish of the day goes to the crassly-named Rallock's Restaurant in the heart of Fulham's yuppie-land.

Courting laughs

A wit at Wood Green Crown Court has come up with an ingenious way of remedying the tedium of the Warned List.

BARRY FANTONI



'I'm realize this could ruin our reputation'

Market forces

After my story about lefty Lambeth buying South African-linked catering uniforms, news reaches me that the London School of Economics, another of Duches Uniforms' customers, has cancelled its orders.

Weighing in

Cyril Smith has got a nerve. Walking past the Tory employment minister, David Trippier, in the House this week, he boomed: "Oh! You want to watch it, lad, your putting on weight."

Disconnected

The last day in office of Sir George Young, the environment under-secretary kicked out in last month's reshuffle, was not a happy one, thanks to British Rail.

Monetary statistics were first prepared in their present form in 1963. Since then broad money, on the familiar sterling M3 definition (which includes notes and coin, and all sterling bank deposits), has risen by about 12 times and money national income by about 12 1/2 times.

Targets for the growth of broad money were introduced in July 1976 to restrain inflation. The inflation rate then, as measured by the annual increase in the retail price index, was 13.3 per cent, and rising. Today it is 3 per cent.

The crude facts of the link between broad money and national income, and the apparent success of the system of monetary control established a decade ago, suggest that official targets for broad money should be retained.

The thinking behind this change was explained in a speech by Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, at Loughborough University last week. His central argument was that technical change in the financial system has disturbed the relationship between broad money and national income so radically in the 1980s that it is "fair to ask whether a broad money target continues to serve a useful purpose."

"Put not thy trust in princes" would seem to be a fitting epitaph both for the career of Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, just dismissed as Saudi Arabia's oil minister, and for postwar British policy towards Saudi Arabia and the Arab world generally.

Yamani was the architect of the original Arab oil offensive in 1973 and of subsequent Opec razzias which drove up the price of oil to vertiginous heights, forced the industrial nations to reduce sharply their dependence on the Middle East and eventually brought such a fall in demand as to deplete Saudi Arabia's coffers, even causing tremors in the ruling dynasty itself.

The architects of British Middle Eastern policy in recent decades have been imbued with an attitude of mind diametrically opposite to Yamani's confident, bold, even overbearing demeanour. Convinced of the decline of Britain as a great power, unable to influence, let alone shape, the course of events in the Middle East, they have consistently emphasized the pre-eminence of British commercial over political interests while counselling the adoption of an accommodating stance towards any and every Arab regime, however unattractive. In the last resort, so the coda to the argument usually runs, Britain's future lies in Europe and not in an unwelcome preoccupation with post-imperial responsibilities East of Suez.

Two developments of late have thrown these certitudes into doubt: the irrelevance of the Arab "oil weapon" and the rise of Middle Eastern terrorism, symbolized respectively by the eclipse of Yamani and the Hindawi case. Syrian complicity in terrorism, proved to the hilt in the Hindawi trial, even provoked the British government into a refreshing expression of displeasure with the Baathist regime.

But faith in the efficacy of turning the other cheek still lingers. The British ambassador in Damascus is reported to have expressed "sorrow and unhappiness" on being told of the severance of diplomatic relations. His mission, he said regretfully, which was to boost relations between the two countries, had been a failure. Would it not have been more seemly, as well as more salutary, for him to have uttered a few words of condemnation of the Syrian regime?

At the heart of the arguments deployed by the Foreign Office to justify its placatory approach to the Arab world lies a conviction, accorded the status of holy writ, that British and Arab interests are, if not exactly alike, at least reasonably compatible. It was a doubtful proposition at the best of times, and these are not the best of times. For instance, it was in

The Sunday Express published a sensational front page "exclusive" at the weekend claiming that the Aids virus was "artificially created by American scientists during laboratory experiments which went disastrously wrong."

The allegation was based on interviews with three scientists: one in London, who was convinced that Aids was created by accident during cancer research, "probably in the United States"; another scientist in California, who believed that Aids "must have been genetically engineered"; and a third, Professor Jacob Segal, Maryland, as the most likely place for this engineering. Segal, we are told, "holds no particular political beliefs." He just happens to live in East Berlin. A revelation based on such poor evidence would deserve no attention were it not for the fact that it coincides precisely with a current KGB disinformation campaign. Speaking at a seminar in London last Friday, Soviet defector Ilya Dzhirkov described how he had planted false information in the Western press while working for the KGB. He outlined various campaigns now being orchestrated by his former colleagues to foment hostility to the United States among the people of Nato allies and Third World countries; these range from whipping up concern over "Star Wars" and other

Why Lawson must stick to his target

by Tim Congdon

This argument has considerable force. There is no doubt, for example, that the more attractive interest rates now available on bank deposits should encourage people to hold a high share of their wealth in this form. But there are at least two reasons for scepticism, perhaps even cynicism, about the government's decision.

The first is that technological advance in banking and other financial services has been continuous since the early 1960s. Some of the innovations have reduced the amount of money people need to keep (as a proportion of income) in their banks, while others have increased it. But over the whole period their effects have broadly cancelled out. Although the rate of change may have accelerated in recent years, and there does appear to have been some rise in the desired ratio of money to national income, the 1980s are not obviously special or unusual.

An unhappy memory is that the Bank of England made excuses for very high growth rates of broad money in the early 1970s by attributing them to technical and

institutional developments it could not easily interpret. But confusion about the meaning of the statistics should not have been a pretext for nihilism about the right way to conduct policy. In 1975 the inflation rate exceeded 25 per cent, the highest in Britain's peace-time history.

Equally, technical and institutional developments today should not be used to justify any rate, no matter how rapid, of broad money growth. It is one thing to say that the liberalization of mortgage finance, the internationalization of company finance, the Big Bang and various other upheavals have altered the relationship between money, income and expenditure. It is something quite different to claim that, in the new circumstances, there is no such thing as an excessive rate of broad money growth which will cause inflation.

The second worry is related to the first. If broad money was being demoted at a time when the Bank of England was meeting its target with reasonable precision, there would not be much suspicion in the City about the government's motives. But, in fact, broad money

growth is not only far ahead of the official target range, but also - at almost 20 per cent in the last year - higher than at any time since the Barber boom.

There may be grounds for expecting broad money to increase by 3 or 4 per cent a year more than national income for quite a long period. That would, indeed, explain why the 11 or 12 per cent increases in broad money recorded between 1981 and 1985 were typically accompanied by real growth of 3 per cent and inflation of 5 per cent. But how can 20 per cent rises in sterling M3 be reconciled with the government's objectives?

A very modest grasp of elementary arithmetic is sufficient to suggest that, if the pattern of the early 1980s persists, 20 per cent increases in broad money imply that money in circulation will eventually rise by about 15 per cent. Since it is fantasy to imagine that real growth can be much above 5 per cent, the message must be that inflation will accelerate in the next few years, perhaps to as much as 10 per cent.

In short, the fact of financial change does not in and of itself rule out the possibility of excessive monetary growth while the latest numbers suggest disturbingly that monetary growth has indeed become excessive. It may be convenient for Nigel Lawson that he can discard a major barrier to stimulatory policies so close to a general election. But, after the experience of the Barber boom and its sequel, no one should be surprised if seemingly good political gestures will set back the slow process by which Argentine public opinion is coming to a reasonable view of its relations with the outside world in general, and Britain in particular. It is not easy to be aware of this factor at 6,000 miles distance, but in Buenos Aires, where I was last week, it sticks out a mile.

The author is chief economist at stockbroker L. Messel & Co.

As Yamani goes, J.B. Kelly calls for a tougher approach to the Arabs

Tremble no longer before the sheikhs



Britain's interest to continue pumping North Sea oil at a time when Saudi Arabia wanted to restrict production to reduce the oil glut and hold up prices. Fortunately, since this was a decision which fell mainly to other departments, notably the Treasury, British interests prevailed.

As a rule, the Foreign Office will go to the ends of the earth to avoid saying or doing anything severe to an Arab ruler or government, lest it arouse resentment or provoke retribution. In part this delicate concern for Arab sensibilities can be ascribed to the embarrassment felt by the Arabists over Britain's imperial past in the Middle East. They could, if they so wished, rid themselves overnight of this particular incubus simply by contemplating the Arab past. The Arabs understand perfectly well the essence of imperial rule and recall their own era of imperial domination with pride. What has

baffled them is the spectacle of an ex-imperialist but still great power failing to behave in accordance with its stature but reacting to almost every challenge with a pre-emptive cringe.

Until the end of the Indian and colonial empires, the Foreign Office's influence upon British Middle Eastern policy was tempered by the views of the India Office and the Colonial Office. Diplomacy of its very nature is a process of bargaining which too often breeds a habit of appeasement. Imperial rule, in contrast, breeds a habit of authority, along with a proprietorial attitude to the lands ruled and a deep sense of responsibility to their peoples, sentiments which in their turn induce a strong aversion to seeing these lands and the destinies of their peoples bargained away in diplomatic exchanges in distant capitals. These were the fundamental reasons which made the

India Office, in particular, more tenacious in its defence of British interests in the Middle East.

Now the Foreign Office is the sole repository of Middle Eastern expertise upon which the Cabinet can draw for advice. We are today all too well aware of the melancholy results that have flowed from that advice: the shattered hopes and abandoned friends that have fallen victim to the Foreign Office's nerveless compulsion to trim to the wind of Arab radicalism.

A similar anxiety to please governed its relations with traditional regimes. For instance, until the early 1950s British diplomats visiting Riyadh were required, and apparently willingly consented, to wear Arab dress. They might, if they were so inclined, have derived a little reassurance about the benefits of a more robust demeanour by casting a look back to the example of an Arabist of an earlier generation. When Lord Carrington, as Foreign Secretary, travelled to Riyadh a few years ago to atone in person for the offence caused the Saudi royal family by the screening on British television of *Death of a Princess*, he was graciously assured by King Khalid that the bonds of Anglo-Saudi friendship remained intact, particularly as the royal family still honoured the memory of Captain Shakespeare. Carrington, so report had it, was somewhat puzzled, since it seemed unlikely that the Saudi monarch was an admirer of the Bard.

The reference, in fact, was to Captain W.H.L. Shakespeare, the British political agent in Kuwait, who in 1914 undertook a hazardous journey across Arabia from the Gulf coast to the Sinai peninsula. Although he travelled through the heart of the Saudi domains, and was attended by an escort of puritanical Wahhabi *Udhan* who abhorred liquor, tobacco and Christians alike, Shakespeare ignored the demand that he don Arab dress but wore instead his Indian Political Service uniform. He also took with him his cases of whisky and Moselle, along with a supply of cigars, all of which he would enjoy at the end of the day's march, whatever his escort might think.

Shakespeare was killed in January 1915 in a tribal affray while serving as a political emissary to Ibn Saud. This was the man whose name, it appears, is still revered in royal circles in Riyadh. Perhaps now, with the fall of Yamani and the serving of notice on Syria that state-sponsored terrorism will not be tolerated, the Foreign Office's Arabists might be tempted to take a leaf out of Shakespeare's book.

© Times Newspapers, 1986. J.B. Kelly is the author of Arabia, The Gulf and The West, (Weidenfeld and Nicolson).

David Watt Trawling for trouble

The British government's decision to enforce a fishing zone of 150 miles round the Falklands is, so far as I can see, another example of the Prime Minister's tendency to do things on the international scene mainly because the Foreign Office advises her not to. At any rate, she has overridden two substantial objections. In part, no doubt for the stated reason of wishing to conserve South Atlantic fish stocks but partly, without question, for the pleasure of putting the Argies in their place.

The first doubt is whether Britain can make its flat stick. The patrol vessels and aircraft we now have at our disposal in the South Atlantic are probably insufficient to police the extended beat of water and even less adequate to take on the consequences of having to warn off and, if necessary, arrest members of the Soviet and Bulgarian fishing fleets. There is likely to be a serious choice between humiliation or reinforcement, the latter at an expense and risk absurdly disproportionate to the importance of the issue at stake.

The second, and more serious, objection, however, is that the gesture will set back the slow process by which Argentine public opinion is coming to a reasonable view of its relations with the outside world in general, and Britain in particular. It is not easy to be aware of this factor at 6,000 miles distance, but in Buenos Aires, where I was last week, it sticks out a mile.

It is three years since I was last in Argentina. At that time, not long after the Falklands war, the generals were still in power. A lot has changed since then. The British visitor finds democracy, embodied in President Alfonsín's government, very firmly and even sedately in control. The armed forces are at a low ebb in every way, their leading generals in jail or disgraced, their defence budget cut, their political influence about to be further curtailed by statute. The once-mighty Peronist Party is split and painfully ineffective in opposition. Until this week, the Falklands issue had been well below the political horizon for a long time.

This onward tranquility is a relief after the miserable turmoil of the fairly recent past, but it is probably deceptive. Argentina is still an uneasy country, fearful of its history, anxious about its future. The economy, especially, remains a pretty awful mess after its roller-coaster experiences under Alfonsín. Inflation, which soared up to an annual rate of 1,800 per cent at the end of his first year, had been brought down to a modest 36 per cent by this summer as a result of a savage stabilization programme imposed by the IMF, but it is now creeping up again towards 60 or 70 per cent.

The reasons are basically that the unions are still too powerful to be made to submit to serious incomes restraint for more than a very short time, and that a bloated

and hopelessly inefficient public sector is fed by the most powerful vested interests of society. To be fair, these problems are direct legacies from Peron, but because Alfonsín has not felt able to do more than tinker with them yet, they continue to undermine all efforts to solve the overseas debt crisis in the short term or modernize the economy in the long.

The nervous nationalism that spreads from this obvious fact pervades. It raises, for example, the question of how disgruntled army starved of proper funds may become, and how quickly it might return to power if hyper-inflation were held again. It raises the question of whether Argentina can ever catch up with its old rival, Brazil. Above all, it raises the problem of relations with the United States. Reality proclaims that Argentina is desperately dependent on the US for its economic future, but its national pride ordains that this can never be acknowledged.

This is a potentially explosive brew which Alfonsín is handling with considerable skill. In particular, he is combining a realistic move towards financial orthodoxy for the reassurance of the American banks with well publicized gestures of political non-alignment - a visit to Moscow, a trip to Havana - for the reassurance of his nationalists. He is obviously trying to cool things down and is playing for time in which to set his economic house in order.

The Falklands question is not only made more difficult by this perspective; it is itself a dangerous complication on Alfonsín's horizon since it raises the emotional temperature whenever it appears. So far as settling the issue is concerned, Alfonsín has obviously decided that there will be no serious negotiation - ie, discussion of the ultimate fate of the islands - while Mrs Thatcher is in Downing Street. Until she departs, therefore, there is no point in giving away anything that will draw attention to the issue and increase the general mischief potential of nationalists of right and left.

This calculation explains the apparently idiotic Argentine refusal to end the war formally, or, for that matter, to enter multi-lateral negotiations on fisheries. In the longer term Alfonsín evidently hopes that a calm atmosphere will help settle the Falklands issue, and a Falklands settlement will reinforce the case necessary for economic progress.

Mrs Thatcher might, of course, argue that the sovereignty of the Falklands ought to be forever non-negotiable and there is no reason why she should assist Alfonsín to solve any of his problems, long-term or short. But for anyone who believes that some eventual compromise is both desirable and possible, Alfonsín's problems merit consideration; the fact that the latest twist in the fisheries dispute will make them worse deserves more attention than it has had.

moreover... Miles Kington

Ringing in the old

It was a historic moment this week as Mrs Thatcher finally declared the M25 open, with these ringing words: "I finally declare the M25 open, and I am pleased to say that we shall waste no time in selling it off to the public as soon as we can get the shares printed."

To commemorate this great engineering feat, Moreover Publications are proud to announce the appearance this week of a new book, *The Impossible Road*. The title reflects not only the views of those who thought the M25 would never be built, but also the experience of those who have to drive along it. Whatever our feelings, the M25 has already entered English folklore and become part of the nation's heritage, and the time is now ripe for a big picture book full of fascinating details, costing a mere £15.

The opening of this magnificent volume takes us back into the depths of history, when London was just a small Saxon village. But even Saxon villages got crowded sometimes, with cattle, carts and runaway chickens, and archaeologists now believe they have found an ancient path which was the first bypass round London. They estimate that in those days it took nearly three and a half minutes to walk around the capital, which certainly puts our modern engineers to shame. The Romans seem to have made no attempt to put a ring road round London, almost certainly because they were only capable of building straight roads and thus could not even conceive of a ring road. Their solution was to put London's bypass right through the middle of the city, and to put to death anyone parking on it for more than 10 minutes. But the idea of a road round London was revived by William the Conqueror, who saw it as a natural link for the many thousands up north who wanted quick access to the seaside resorts of Normandy, and for himself, if he should want to march north and slaughter them. He even instituted a nationwide survey known as the Domesday Book to enable him to find the optimum places for refreshment areas on this ring road. Sadly, he was to die before he could start work on the route, and even to this

day they are no refreshment stops anywhere on the M25.

Milton was a great advocate of building a ring road round London, mostly based on his detestation of the capital. One of his early pamphlets was entitled *Upon the Advantages of Building A Swift And Easy Highway From Essex To Leatherhead, While Avoiding The Great Smoke*. This was challenged by an anonymous essay entitled *What Manner Of Fool Would Wish To Travel To Leatherhead, Mr. Milton? To which the famous writer made answer with the celebrated pamphlet *Anyone Living In Essex, Of Course, You Blockhead*, which effectively alienated his adversary but brought the building of the road no nearer.*

Some of the most interesting illustrations are hitherto unknown sketches by Capability Brown, who was commissioned by the government to design carriage-way around London. It would have been an elegant affair, studded with Greek temples and Roman refreshment areas, but Brown, who was used to the quiet existence of private parks, estimated the maximum traffic at five carriages and 10 coaches a day, and therefore made no provision for overtaking. The link down the central reservation between the two carriage-ways, however, is magnificent.

We finally come to the building of the M25 itself, which, being a earth-moving, we have dealt with in a couple of pages. There are on contemporary matters such as the biggest M25 jams, the worst accidents and the project already being taken seriously of building a ring road round the M25. Perhaps with illnesses which are found only on the M25 and nowhere else in the world, the hallucination that the stationary traffic ahead of you has actually started moving, the ability to drive for miles while fast asleep and the strange conviction that all your fellow drivers are listening to the same radio programme as you. This fascinating book is only £15. Well, £12. Alright, £10, but hurry now while copies last.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

David Watt Trawling for trouble

Mr Norman Tebbit has done with bludgeoning the British Broadcasting Corporation. He has taken out his stiletto instead - a change of weapon which ought to please those who are genuinely concerned about the state of the BBC even if it may disappoint those who see anti-Tory producers lurking in every studio corner.

The fall of Sheikh Yamani, for 24 years Saudi oil minister and for half that time the embodiment of the power of the Opec cartel, is a symbol of how times - and the world oil market - have changed. Sheikh Yamani had progressively fallen from grace because he could not satisfy the Kingdom's bickering factions.



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MR TEBBIT MAKES HIS CASE

Mr Norman Tebbit has done with bludgeoning the British Broadcasting Corporation. He has taken out his stiletto instead - a change of weapon which ought to please those who are genuinely concerned about the state of the BBC even if it may disappoint those who see anti-Tory producers lurking in every studio corner.

The distinction is not merely an example of Mr Tebbit's skill in rhetorical combat. It goes to the heart of the debate about the management of change in the British broadcasting system and the way in which over the turbulent years ahead the best of the BBC can be saved from destruction by the worst.

Few - even in the BBC TV newsroom itself - would say

that the coverage of the Libyan raid showed the BBC at its best. The events were, indeed, as Mr Tebbit's report argues, open to two opposite interpretations, either as an illegal attack by a militaristic superpower or as a legitimate action against a terrorist dictator.

It should give no journalist pleasure to describe political pressure (applied with the benefit of leisure and hindsight) upon the work of fellow journalists (carried out, particularly in this case, with difficulty and haste).

The Corporation is fighting for its life. It still shows no sign of appreciating that fact.

AFTER YAMANI

output had slipped to 2 million barrels a day, putting severe pressure on the its apparently limitless rich economy. Sheikh Yamani was charged with the impossible task of increasing the country's output with stable prices.

Other Opec members were not prepared to make room for the Saudis to increase production. And when the Saudis, their bluff having been called, turned up the taps to allow world prices to fall and teach both their fellow Opec members and Britain a lesson, they completely miscalculated.

The world economy needed lower oil prices and Britain, in particular, was not prepared to try to shore up the cartel that had wreaked such economic havoc whatever the narrow short-term interest. The financial market for oil, as so often happens, exaggerated the effects of the new oil surplus, cutting prices by two thirds in six months, leaving even Saudi finances far worse off.

But the Gulf states will not easily forgive Saudi Arabia. In the tangled world of Gulf politics, the Saudis have stretched their relations with aggressive revolutionary Iran to breaking point. Partly in consequence, they have upset vulnerable Kuwait - desperate to avoid flak from the Iran-Iraq war - and the hard-pressed emirates.

FISHING RIGHTS - AND WRONGS

The need to deter over-fishing in the waters around the Falkland Islands has annually become more pressing. While 250 boats trawled there in 1984, the total had risen to 450 in 1985 and to 600 so far this year.

Falklanders have long argued the case for a fisheries exclusion zone, controlled from Port Stanley by a licensing arrangement. They would thus earn a living from their surrounding waters without the inconvenience of having to travel to sea themselves.

Its preferred option has been a multilateral arrangement under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Signatories would have a vested interest in policing the zone themselves and ensuring that catch quotas were observed.

But the task has taken much longer than expected and the FAO study has repeatedly missed its deadlines. While concern has grown over the fish stocks, everyone has blamed everyone else - the Argentines complaining that

the continuing British 150-mile protection zone around the islands has prevented their own gunboats from policing the waters themselves.

This might be just as well because one of their gunboats actually sank a Taiwanese trawler in Argentine waters last summer. The Buenos Aires government has, moreover, taken matters into its own hands by signing bilateral fishing treaties with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria - which have impinged on the territorial waters round the Falklands.

It is less than ideal because, for one thing, it helps to perpetuate the ill-feeling between Britain and Argentina. In that sense it might be hoped that the new regime, which comes into force next February 1, will be an interim arrangement until the FAO has had been able to work out an agreed long-term solution.

This depends, however, upon how successfully the islanders can run things. The difference between current proposals is that the zone will be administered and patrolled by the Falklands government itself, which will pay for chartering two patrol vessels and a surveillance aircraft out

of the revenue from licences. The job should be less onerous than was at first thought because studies have shown that the fish concentrate in certain areas - obviating the need for gunboats to sail endlessly round the entire zone. The existing Royal Navy and RAF presence also means that the civil patrol craft would not be entirely unsupported.

Falklanders hope that the revenue from licences will more than meet the costs. Not only that, but a properly administered system of controls should guarantee the future of the local fishing industry, thereby encouraging the growth of profitable on-shore services to maintain and supply visiting boats. If in six months' time the system is working well, the Falklanders themselves would be reluctant to surrender control to some international body.

Such considerations lie ahead, however. For the time being, it looks as if the Government has acted correctly in acting unilaterally. It should prevent the further erosion of fish stocks and if the islands' economy can be made to prosper, it will be a considerable bonus. The disadvantage lies in the further damage it does to Anglo-Argentine relations. But at least to some extent, the Argentines have only themselves to blame.

Stock Exchange answers back

From the Chairman of the Stock Exchange Sir, On October 27 the Stock Exchange transformed the operation of its markets from single to dual-capacity and introduced negotiated commissions. Through technological innovation it has been possible for practitioners within its markets to conduct the major part of their businesses, and their clients' businesses, from their own premises rather than a central trading floor.

For the last four days the information systems have carried the necessary information to these terminals for better than 97 per cent of scheduled service time. On each of these days better than £2 billion of the public's business has been safely executed (a normal amount, I should add), in sizes and at prices that match any major market in the world.

For four days now your columns have carried lurid and emotive words like "fiasco", "utter confusion", "shambles" and "collapse" - and not a single word about the huge improvements in the operation of the market.

Whilst we are aware of our outstanding problems, and are working hard to solve them, I think you should be aware, Sir, that your coverage has been garish and your contents defecient.

NICHOLAS GODISON, Chairman, The Stock Exchange, EC2, October 30.

White poppies

From Mr Christopher Crabbe Sir, My family recently visited Passchendaele on the anniversary of the ill-fated offensive. We spent a while in one of the well-tended cemeteries scattered across the battlefield. My young sons were not, I think, moved by the glory of war but by the bravery and pity expressed in those rows of simple headstones.

I imagine others will share similar thoughts as we approach Remembrance Sunday. So I was saddened at the campaign to replace the day's important symbol with a nonsensical white poppy (report, October 29).

For one, find it hard to accept this noisy, political intrusion into an occasion for quiet reflection and gratitude for the sacrifice of others. After all, the hedgerows of that sad Flanders landscape were smudged the other day with red poppies. We saw no white ones. I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant.

CHRISTOPHER CRABBE, Bridge House, Dean, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, October 29.

Grand Prix failings

From Lord Killalea Sir, The dramatic failure of two leading cars in the last few laps of the Grand Prix race in Adelaide (report, October 27) prompts me to ask why such races cannot be organized in a way that allows a driver (and his team) to prepare and present his car for optimum performance (i.e., driven at maximum safe speed) on the day, with no need for a pit stop?

One is led to believe that many such Grand Prix races are set over a course which cannot possibly be completed at racing speed on one tankful of petrol; and evidently, all those who finished the course in leading positions had found it necessary to change tyres en route.

It is difficult to imagine a greater insult to that gallant band who suffer today and every day of their lives as a result of their sacrifice to preserve the peace.

Yours faithfully, JOHN BRUNEL COHEN, Chairman, The "Not Forgotten" Association, 6 Grosvenor Crescent, SW1, October 29.

A barred game

From Mr Victor Hext Sir, Recently visiting the saloon bar of a country public house, my son and I, having a pack of cards with us, thought we might the more pleasantly pass the time in a fitly partie of piquet.

Imagine our surprise and chagrin, followed by resentment, when we were requested either to discontinue our activities or to repair to the public bar.

Can your readers reveal any other examples of inverted social discrimination in sport?

Yours faithfully, VICTOR HEXT, Deerhurst, 40 Riverhead, Sprotborough Village, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, October 28.

Anglo-Irish pact

From Mr William McDowell Sir, The implications of Thursday's question-time exchanges (Parliamentary report, October 24) are quite alarming. The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland said that there can be no "overnight or instant improvement" in the security situation.

On September 20 Mr King said he was impatient to see faster progress on border security. All right-thinking people share his concern to see improvement on frontier security and all intelligent people recognize that there are no overnight solutions. However, it is now nearly a year since the signing of the Anglo-Irish Agreement and there is no evidence whatsoever that the frontier is playing a diminishing role in republican terrorist activity. Indeed, if there is a discernible trend it is that the IRA is exploiting the border rather more frequently in its operations than previously.

Mr King also said during Thursday's question time that he recognized that there was not

Tasks to challenge scientists

From Mr Andrew Ross Sir, In saying in your leader (October 24) that this Government has no clear set of scientific themes to attract the attention of the electorate and the support of the taxpayer you may be disregarding the scientific and commercial prizes offered by the Government and the green vote.

Conservation might conceivably be regarded as a new technology-based industry - and one in which the UK excels. Seen in this light, much more financial support for scientific programmes could be available if the scientific community explained the economic arguments for conservation rather better.

The challenges range from land use in agriculture and forestry worldwide to new crop development using genetic manipulation and research into acid rain and energy economics, to name but a few. In basic botany, one of the most neglected areas of science, the scientific problems in describing the nature of the world's plant, genetic resources have a huge practical and economic significance - even as the very habitats in which botanists work are being destroyed.

These great social and scientific problems require political and technical skills that society appears to be lacking. The politicians themselves are cultivating that sort of voter and taxpayer. So why doesn't the scientific community respond? The economic benefit to the UK in thinking of conservation as a new industry may lie both in Nobel prizes and in real export earnings from a world needing the right answers to environmental problems.

Yours faithfully, ANDREW ROSS, 86 Thames Road, W4, October 26.

From Sir Alec Morrison, FRS

Sir, The issues addressed by your leader, "Science and society" (October 24), are those which have been exercising the minds of scientific administrators - and I was, at one time, one of their professional career.

I have not yet read the report by the Advisory Board for the Research Councils to which you refer but, knowing the people who will have been responsible for it, I know that it will be an honest and clear, and depressing account of a situation which gets steadily worse and which will, in the end, cripple us as a nation. And, I suspect like the present chairman of the ABCRC, I simply do not know how one is to convince our political masters of the blindingly obvious.

You write too, Sir, of the

insufficient efforts which scientists themselves have made to pull down the great wall of incomprehension which separates them from the public - mea culpa, mea culpa.

The task of the scientist in this respect is made easier if the audience he addresses has some general background knowledge of science and some basic skill in mathematics. And in this, because of the insouciant attitude of successive governments to the problem of getting science teachers into schools, we shall, before very long, have reduced such an educated audience to negligible proportions.

Can anything be done? Of course it can - it simply requires the will and the money. Yours sincerely, ALEC MERRISON, The Manor, Hinton Blewett, Bristol, Avon, October 24.

Lure of Einstein

From Dr M.P. Melrose Sir, In the correspondence following the recent article about Einstein (October 15), two of your correspondents have referred to Heisenberg's principle of indeterminacy in ways which perpetuate a popular misconception. First, Dr Wilski (October 20) praises the principle for enforcing some humility on theoretical physics; and then David Brain (October 24) quoted Bronowski, who called indeterminism "the principle of toleration".

Properly understood, Heisenberg's principle is neither a humble nor tolerant statement. For it says not only that position and the momentum of a particle cannot be measured simultaneously with perfect precision, but also that these imprecisions in momentum and position exist even in a complete description of the particle, prior to measurement.

Thus the principle does not just say what cannot be measured; it also pronounces on what there is to measure. I should have thought that the claim to completeness would place the Heisenberg principle firmly in the spirit of theoretical physics of which Dr Wilski disapproves.

Completeness is an arrogant claim, but a very fertile proposition. By not hedging its bets about the nature of the world, science provides us with clear ideas to criticise, and perhaps to falsify.

Yours, M. P. MELROSE, King's College London, Department of Chemistry, Strand, WC2, October 24.

accreditation team from the Royal College of Psychiatrists, the United Kingdom Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting, also visits regularly.

Whilst I would join in the welcome by the Director of the Association of Independent Hospitals (October 24) for the Lords' vote to remove Crown immunity, it would surely be better to concentrate on making sense of the present inspection arrangements rather than to add yet another watchdog body to this formidable list.

Incidentally, in practice there is already little option but to comply with many of the recommendations made at present, regardless of the legal position. Yours faithfully, L. V. WOOD, General Manager, Mental Health Unit, North Wales Hospital, Denbigh, Clwyd.

Molotov cocktail

From Mr M. F. Cullis Sir, In his sympathetic notice (October 23) of the BBC 1 film about the Hungarian revolt of 30 years ago, Martin Cropper speaks of the use by students and workers of Budapest of petrol bombs "known as Molotov cocktails... against its inventors" - meaning, evidently, the Russians.

The Molotov cocktail was in fact so named, and first used, by the Finns against the Soviet invaders in the winter war of 1939-40. Yours etc, MICHAEL F. CULLIS, County End, Bushey Heath, Hertfordshire.

Free, but chained

From Dr Christopher Clapham Sir, A propos of Professor Minogue's discussion of Marxism and academic freedom in The Times today (October 24) you may be interested in the solution to the problem embodied in article 3 ("Academic Freedom") of the Duties, Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Regulations of Academic Staff at Addis Ababa University (May, 1985):

1. Any Academic Staff Member shall have the freedom and duty to discharge his or her teaching or research activities so that (a) his/her contacts with students for teaching purposes may always promote and permit an atmosphere of free, rational and dispassionate inquiry with respect to issues relevant to the subject matter of the course, by including, where he/she deems it necessary, a discussion of controversial issues and the presentation of particular views thereon, without, however, forcing the assumption that these issues are settled in advance; (b) his/her research methodology and findings always promote open permit an atmosphere of free, rational and dispassionate inquiry and findings with respect to issues relevant to the subject matter of the research.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM McDOWELL, Bloomfield, Belfast, October 24.

THE TIMES ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 31 1974

This victory in Zaire, formerly the Congo, re-established Muhammad Ali as world champion after his defeat by Joe Frazier. He lost the title in 1978 briefly to Leon Spinks but regained it the same year. In 1980, he lost badly to Larry Holmes, and has not challenged since.

Double your money or I quit, Ali tells promoters

From Neil Allen Boxing Correspondent Kingston, Oct. 30. O. of little faith who ignored the strength of Allah. Even Mrs Belinda Muhammad Ali, a devout Black Muslim, admitted to me that she never thought her husband would win back the world heavyweight title in the way he did - by a clean knock-out of George Foreman in the eighth round.

Standing cool and tall in her long white gown in the midst of Ali's besieged dressing-room, she said: "I thought a decision on points was possible for him but not a knock-out. The way he finished with that right hand reminds many people of his first knock-out of Liston so long ago. We are all children of Allah and he sent his strength to my husband once again."

Of course she would like the 32-year-old champion to retire, but she smiled a little wearily at the realization that her decision would never be the vital one. Ten minutes later, enthroned in a chair placed on a message table, Ali told us: "I want to hunt the boxing world for probably another six months and have my name as champion in the Ring magazine and let all the boxers, scholars and critics look at it. If Elijah Muhammad permits me, I want to go right into the Muslim ministry and teach and preach."

"Joe Frazier would have given me a harder fight than George Foreman. Frazier is harder to hit, more relentless, more dangerous in close. They got to get me in close. They'll get to get me \$10 million before I'll even think about fighting Frazier. If not I'll take my belt back to my four children and my religion and enjoy all my glory and fame." Ali and Foreman each received \$5 million (£2.7 million).

So the good news for boxing is that the once and future king will be with us for a while as all the world marvels at his resilience and courage. As dawn came up over the stadium today, we knew that if we had not seen a great match - it was really too one-sided for that - we had witnessed a classic kill which even the lions up country might envy. The final left and right punches, as Ali came springing out of a corner, sent Foreman spinning round and down, flat on his back, where he lay, head jerking up like a dying animal, and then sprawling on to hand and knees as the referee, Zack Clayton, spread his arms wide.

All leaped in triumph and then fell, pushed by a mob invading the ring before he sat on his haunches while pandemonium raged above him. Helmeted troops beat back the crowd with their batons and finally Ali was able to raise his hands to the night sky and urge 60,000 onlookers to cry "Ali, boom a ya" - literally "Ali, kill him". Foreman, his right eye swollen and blood trickling from his nose and mouth, sat lunched in his corner, a bemused and broken man.

Afterwards Foreman was asked why his hands had dropped after the tiring first round in which he had three times been caught by trying hands to the jaw from Ali. Trying, unconvincedly, to say that he had "controlled" the bout from the start, Foreman stumbled and stopped. "Please just ask the standard questions," he pleaded. "I'll tell you all about it when I get home."

Angelo Dundee, Ali's chief trainer, reminded me: "I said my man would stop him between rounds nine and 11, so it came a little early. We knew he had to get inside those big swings of Foreman's. If you stay outside you're doomed. But my man was faster, he looked taller, and you know, he actually looked younger. He was stronger, he was faster on his feet, and he didn't need to run or dance."

There was in fact little dancing by Ali because he learned in that opening round, that he could beat the lethargic Foreman to the punch, and apart from a worrying passage in the fifth, the only round I thought Ali lost, he was never really hurt by his opponent's cumbersome blows...

2. The foregoing freedom and duty may not, however, be exercised to the detriment of the propagation of scientific truths, findings and methodologies of research already accumulated in accordance with Marxism-Leninism.

Yours faithfully, CHRISTOPHER CLAPHAM, University of Lancaster, Department of Politics, University House, Lancaster.

Merrily on high

From his Hon Judge McCreery, QC Sir, The clock tower on Southampton Civic Centre stands above the court in which, in former days, the recorder sat. On at least one occasion when I was at the Bar I was obliged, when about to make a plea in mitigation, to stand silent until the last notes of "O God our help in ages past" had died away.

I regret to say that I did not regard that moment as one inspiring me with hope and optimism (letter, October 29). Yours faithfully, H. E. LEWIS MCCREERY, Drimble, Ellisfield, Basingstoke, Hampshire.

CAR BUYERS' GUIDE

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V.W. LT45 TURBO DIESEL HIGH ROOF PANEL VANS. Additional extras include roller shutter doors, van and floor lining, with rear frame protection.

Initially purchased during the latter part of 1985 these vehicles have delivery mileage only and are unused. They are still covered by manufacturer's warranty for a limited period and are for sale at well below manufacturer's list price.

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CARRERA C REG Motor grey metallic. 10,000 miles. Sport seats. £19,995. TEL: 061 941 3858

66 PORSCHE 944 LUX Crystal grey metallic. Beige leather interior with leather trim. 10,000 miles. £24,995. TEL: 0738 35257

911 SC Carrera 1985. 17,000 miles. Full leather interior. £19,995. TEL: 0738 35257

CAMBRIDGE VOLVO 760 GLE Auto 85 (C) 10,000 miles. £13,995. VOLVO 760 GLE Turbo 85 (C) 15,000 miles. £15,995.

TWO UNIQUE OPPORTUNITIES 1985 Jaguar Savanna in excellent condition. £8,995.

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ROBINSONS ROCHDALE OVER 40 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE. SOLE TURBO DEALERS FOR LANCAIRES.

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928S Auto 83. Chertside Pilot. Champagne with leather trim. £19,995. TEL: 0895 36539

PORSCHE OFFICIAL CENTRES 911 SC Carrera 1985. 17,000 miles. Full leather interior. £19,995.

PORSCHE WANTED Top prices on models. Please call: Clarkson Lock on 0734 788864

COLLECTORS CARS MARTIN SMITH Classic Car and Sports Car Restoration. £11,990.

Motoring by Clifford Webb Ford to update Granada engines

Coquette about the introduction of a much-needed new engine for Ford's Granada range has reached such proportions that the company this week decided to put the record straight - a new V6 will appear "early next year".

The 2.4 will go into Granada GL and Ghia models while the 2.9 will be reserved for Granada Ghia, Scorpio and Scorpio Executive models in both two and four-wheel drive forms. Prices will be announced later.

Despite modification work carried out on the old 2.8 V6 for the launch of the new Granada range last year, it has looked increasingly dated. It was, in fact, designed over 20 years ago when short stroke engines giving high revs and top-end power were in vogue.

The 2.4 fills a yawning gap in the range between the existing two litre, four cylinder, and six cylinder 2.8. Ford quote performance figures which suggest it could become one of the biggest selling middle management cars with a top speed of 121 mph and a 0 to 60 mph time of 9.3 seconds. The comparable

figures for the new 2.9 are 129 mph and 8.5 seconds. But much will depend on the manner in which they perform rather than the actual figures. The old engine was neither smooth nor quiet. It pushed hard, it became laboured and "thrashy". The target engine remains the turbine-like "straight six" BMW unit. There have been many attempts to match its unique combination of power and smoothness but no one has yet succeeded.

Ford's attempt is based on a much-reinforced cylinder block. It is 30 per cent stiffer yet no heavier and has been developed using sophisticated vibration analysis techniques. Both versions will run on the planned new Euronorm 95 octane lead-free petrol with a minor adjustment to the ignition timing.

Cleaner diesel The oil companies appear at last to be getting their act together on the supply of diesel fuel for the car driver. Until recently, diesel cars were in such small numbers that their custom was hardly worth winning. However, it is highly possible that the British motorist's resistance to diesel has much to do with diesel's off-hand treatment by forecourt personnel.

But now, diesel sales are rising annually. Shell, the market leader, claims to be setting the pace to woo diesel drivers. It has used market research to discover what most of us have known for years: that diesel fuel is messy, smelly and unless great care is taken to fill slowly, will "flop over", soiling hands, clothes and shoes.

It was this foaming problem and the fact that 95 per cent of diesels sold went into trucks which led to diesel pumps being sited in the open away from the sheltered canopy of the petrol forecourt. Now they are being moved under the canopy and precautions taken to reduce foam and smelly hands. An anti-foam additive has been introduced, which is said to reduce filling time by a quarter. At the same time, pumps are being fitted with large splash guards. Additional protection comes in the form of free disposable plastic gloves obtained from dispensing machines alongside the pump.

Not to be outdone, Mobil is pushing the merits of its new Diesel Plus. The ous 9 degrees C, wax crystals form, blocking fuel lines and filters. We have all seen the frightening fire lit by stranded truck drivers with fire blocked pipes. Mobil insist that its new Diesel Plus will prevent waxing down to minus 15 degrees C.

Subaru makes country living a little roomier

Subaru's range of four-wheel drive cars has a loyal band of followers, particularly among the hunting, shooting and fishing fraternity who appreciate the advantages of a comfortable road-going saloon with the option of two or four-wheel drive at the flick of a switch. However, until the arrival of the XT Turbo Coupé last year, the range lacked an eye-catching flagship.

It got that all right with the 124 mph XT but its arrival also served to pinpoint another gap in the range. The XT is really a two seater sports car with room in the rear for two very small people indeed. At £12,999 for the five-speed manual and £13,598 for the automatic, it is also sufficiently

efficiently over the £10,000 to £11,000 barrier to exclude many company and professional buyers. International Motors, the West Bromwich-based group which controls Subaru distribution in Britain, recently closed that gap with the 1.8 three-door turbo coupé, a full four seater costing £2,500 less than the XT and powered by the same turbo-charged flat four engine. With its sharply raked windscreen and very large glass hatchback, the newcomer is also, in my view, a more attractive car than the rather flash XT.

In normally aspirated form, the 1.8 alloy engine, which powers all the Subaru range, is rather a plodder with its distinctive "boxer" throbs. The introduction of a turbo-charger and multi-point fuel injection has converted it into a 134 bhp flyer with very pleasing "punch in the back" acceleration. The four-wheel drive on-demand system favoured by Subaru has its critics. They argue that it wastes much too much fuel carrying all that extra machinery when it is probably only going to be used a few times a year to cope with



Subaru 1.8 three-door turbo coupé well equipped. bad weather or emergency driver's seat, tilt adjustable wheel with a memory which restores its position, attractive cloth upholstery, electric window and door mirrors, headlamp washers, a radio-stereo cassette player and a "touch button" controlled heating and ventilation system which I found some difficulty in operating to give the desired blend.

Japanese cars are no longer cheap. The increasing strength of the yen has paid to that, at least for the time being. But at a shade over £11,000 each represents a permanent four times four performance hot car such as an Audi 90 Quattro costing £14,113 and a traditional "on-off" road vehicle like the £15,700-plus Range Rover.

RANGE ROVER 86 D Off Road Specialist Range, 2000 cc Diesel, 10000 miles. £12,995.

For SUBARU Blackwater Service Station Main Turbo dealers with New Coups Turbos & Estate Turbo 4WD's

VOLVO 760 GLE Auto Saloon D Reg in Blue Green with push mirror, £13,975.

SUBARU SUBARU SUBARU All 4 wheel drive models. All available. Beat the weather - Buy now. From Sports Cars to full commercial vans, get the best deals now.

DOCTOR'S COUPE 4WD Turbo Hatchback FROM SUBARU 125 mph, Choice of colours & transmissions, immaculate delivery.

GRANADA GHA 4x4 Why buy a 2nd hand car? Buy a new one. Only 27,000 p.m. 50 miles. £12,995.

ROVER 825i 1987 model, 4100 cc, 2000 miles. £11,450.

BMW 520i 1985 5 speed 105 14000 miles. £12,995.

BMW 318i Cabriolet automatic 1984, 4500 miles. £12,995.

BMW 725i Auto, Pale Met Green. 1981, 42,000 miles. £12,995.

BMW 318i 1985 4 speed, 4.9 res. 27,000 miles. £12,995.

NEW RENAULT BESELS AT COST PRICE New Renault 5 GTD 5 door. £12,995.

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BLACK FERRARI MONOIAL in metallic, 1984, 26,000 miles. £11,485.

COLT SHOGUN 4WD, 86, Long Wheel Base, 7 Seater, Top Option Turbo Diesel, 3000 miles only. £11,485.

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PORSCHE WANTED Top prices on models. Please call: Clarkson Lock on 0734 788864

COLLECTORS CARS MARTIN SMITH Classic Car and Sports Car Restoration. £11,990.

JAGUAR Sovereign HE 84 (A). Cream, black and cream. £11,990.

TWO SOVEREIGNS 85/9 Jaguar Sovereign 4.2 in Cream with leather interior. £15,995.

NEW JAGUAR SOVEREIGNS For its size, Silver Spirit, Range Rover, Mercedes and many other cars are available.

MERCEDES AUTHORIZED DEALERS ROSE AND YOUNG 85 C 280 SL alloy wheels. £19,995.

JAGUAR SOVEREIGN 4.2 AUTOMATIC 1984. 17,000 miles. £15,995.

1985 (C) 280 C Blue/black with cream cloth. ABS, EGR, Radio cassette. £19,995.

1985 (C) 280 C Blue/black with cream cloth. ABS, EGR, Radio cassette. £19,995.

DAVID J. SPARSHATT LIMITED 1986 C Mercedes-Benz 308 E in blue black with cream leather. £11,990.

MERCEDES BENZ 380 SL Roadster 1982. Paint blue. 1 owner. F.S.H. 57,000 miles. £12,995.

500 SEL A Reg. Finished in Marquise with Full Light Blue Leather interior. £17,750.

500 SEL 210,000 miles. £12,995.

500 SEL 210,000 miles. £12,995.

500 SEL 210,000 miles. £12,995.

500 SEL 210,000 miles. £12,995.

190 C Reg. Electric roof and big alloy wheels. £12,995.

280SL 1984 Signal red with cream leather interior. £12,995.

500 SEL 210,000 miles. £12,995.

500 SEL 210,000 miles. £12,995.

500 SEL 210,000 miles. £12,995.

500 SEL 210,000 miles. £12,995.

500 SEL 210,000 miles. £12,995.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 30: The Queen arrived at Weston-super-Mare station in the Royal Train this morning and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Avon (Sir John Wills, Bt.)

Royal Photographic Awards at the Martini Terrace, New Zealand House, SW1.
Her Royal Highness was received by His Excellency Mr Bryce Harland (New Zealand High Commissioner).

October 30: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present this evening at a performance of Calamity Jane held at the Assembly Hall, Tunbridge Wells, in aid of the Kent and Sussex and Pembury Hospitals' Cancer Scanner Equipment Fund.

Jefferson letter at £275,958

By Huon Maitland

A letter from President Thomas Jefferson to Marcellus Neah, dated 1818, in which he roundly condemns anti-semitism, provoked a remarkable bidding competition at Sotheby's in New York on Wednesday.

The combination of presidential and Jewish interest resulted in a price of \$396,000, or £275,958, which was paid by a private bidder for the single-page letter against a cautious estimate of between \$25,000 and \$35,000.

At Sotheby's in London yesterday morning a routine sale of prints produced a total of £131,637, with 16 per cent unsold. A dealer from San Francisco paid £19,800 for a copy of the Basan "Recueil de

OBITUARY

DR ELISABETH SCHWARZHAUPT Germany's first woman cabinet minister

Dr Elisabeth Schwarzhaupt, who as a young judge took a public stand against Hitler, and who later became the first woman to serve in a German cabinet, died on October 29. She was 85.

In 1962 she was appointed Minister of Public Health in Konrad Adenauer's fourth cabinet. Though women had sat in parliament under the Weimar Republic, and in the West German Bundestag since the revival of German democracy, none before had held cabinet office.

Luncheons

HM Government
Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon held at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday in honour of Herr Lothar Spahn, Minister-President of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Ordnance Board
Lord Trefgarne, Minister of State for Defence Procurement, and Major-General E. G. Willmont, President of the Ordnance Board, received the guests at a reception given by officers of the Ordnance Board last night at Lancaster House.

Birthdays today
Miss Barbara Bel Geddes, 64; Mr Eddie Charlton, 57; Viscount Falkland, 67; Mr Dick Francis, 66; Professor W.F. Grimley, 81; Mr Alan Stewart Hetherington, 67; Mr H.R.F. Keating, 60; Mr Barrie Keefe, 41; Mr John Keeling, 64; Professor R.F. Mahler, 62; Mr Malise Nicolson, 65; Sir Ernest Olivier, 86; Rear-Admiral M.J. Ross, 78; Lord Rothschild, 76; Mr Jimmy Savile, 60; Sir Edward Selous, 82; Mr D.M.D. Thomas, 57.

Service dinners

Royal Marines
Lieutenant-General Sir Michael Wilkins, Commandant General of the Royal Marines, presided at a dinner held last night in the Commando Forces Officers Mess, Stonehouse, Plymouth.

Marriages

The Hon H.F. Kindersley and Miss E.R. Foxe-Walker and Mrs E.R. Foxe-Walker and Mr H.F. Kindersley, 67, of London, were married at St Paul's Church, London, on October 29.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon H.F. Kindersley and Miss E.R. Foxe-Walker and Mrs E.R. Foxe-Walker and Mr H.F. Kindersley, 67, of London, were married at St Paul's Church, London, on October 29.

SIR RICHARD GOODWIN

Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Goodwin, KCB, CBE, DSO, died on October 28. He was 78.

Richard Elton Goodwin was born on August 17, 1908. Educated at Cheltenham and the RMC, Sandhurst, he was commissioned into the Suffolk Regiment in 1928.

PHILIPS SL*18 New white-base super long life bulbs. NOW 6000 hours of light for one-quarter the electricity. They directly replace ordinary light bulbs. SL*9 replaces 40W bulb, SL*13 replaces 60W bulb, SL*18 replaces 75W bulb, SL*25 replaces 100W bulb. SL*18D globe lamp - all the benefits of SL* technology in a new modern shape.

Latest wills

Dorothy Irene Leah, of Selston, Nottinghamshire, left estate valued at £722,542 net. After payment of £2,000, per house and some effects she left the residue equally between Cancer Research Campaign and the National Society for Cancer Relief.

Memorial services

A memorial service for Mr Cuthbert Fitzherbert was held in Westminster Cathedral yesterday. The principal celebrant was the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, assisted by Father Michael Holling, who gave an address.

Church news

Appointments
Canon G.R.S. Rison, Honorary Canon of St Albans, Honorary Canon of St Paul's, London, and Honorary Canon of St Dunstons, London, were appointed to the vacant position of Honorary Canon of St Dunstons, London, on October 29.

Resignations and retirements
The Rev D.C. Cox, Vicar, Great St Martin's Church, London, has resigned his office, effective from October 31, 1968.

Translations

Gratia Council (Foundation for the Study of the History of the Church) has translated the Latin text of the Roman Missal, published by the Vatican Press, into English.

Mr Michael Newton, president of the Los Angeles Music Center's performing arts council from 1979 until earlier this year, died on October 21. He was 73.

Letter from Moscow
Island of devotion
in sea of atheism

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1279.1 (+11.9)
FT-SE 100
1615.8 (+18.8)
Bargains
30128 (23522)
USM (Datastream)
125.46 (-0.01)
THE POUND
US Dollar
1.3995 (-0.0115)
W German mark
2.8718 (+0.0103)
Trade-weighted
67.7 (-0.1)

OTT rise
forecast

Ocean Transport and Trading, the shipping, transport and service group subject to a £258 million takeover bid from Mr Ron Brierley's IEP (UK), yesterday struck back with a forecast of a 16 per cent profit increase.

Redland rises

Redland, the international building materials company, reported an increase in pretax profits from £50.7 million to £55.6 million for the six months to the end of September on turnover down 3 per cent from £603.9 million to £583 million.

Profit up 46%

Pretax profit at Harris Queensway, the furniture retailer, jumped 46 per cent to £20.4 million on turnover up 21 per cent to £233 million in the six months to July 27.

Cut-price calls

Mercury Communications is to announce price cuts today in response to British Telecom's new pricing structure which comes into effect tomorrow.

Simon sale

Simon Engineering is negotiating the sale of its Solihull division, whose products include screw conveyors, bin activators and associated machines and which has an asset value of more than £1 million.

Offer taken

The offer by Keep Trust for Batchelor Bowles has been declared fully unconditional. The offer was accepted for 97.6 per cent with the loan note alternative taken for 111,668 of the 878,365 shares involved.

Pru go-ahead

The Trade Secretary has decided not to refer the proposed acquisition of Jackson National Life Insurance Company by Prudential Corporation to the Monopolies Commission.

High tides

Table with 2 columns: Market Index, Value. Includes FT 30 Share, FT-SE 100, US Dollar, etc.

Interest Rates

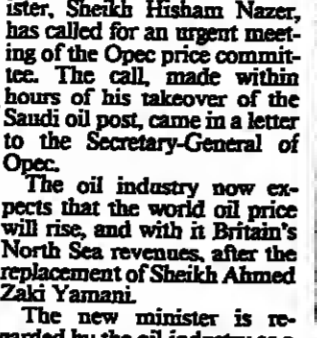
Bank Base: 11%
3-month interbank 11.1-11.4%
3-month eligible bills: 10.2-11.2%
buying rate

Currencies

London: New York \$: £1.3995
Paris: DM: £2.8718
Frankfurt: Sfr: £5.3622
Geneva: Sfr: £5.3622
Zurich: Sfr: £5.3622
Stockholm: Sfr: £5.3622
Tokyo: Yen: £161.70
ECU: Index: 11.9
ECU: SDR: 20.8494

Urgent oil talks
sought by new
Saudi minister

By David Young, Energy Correspondent



Saudi Arabia's new oil minister, Sheikh Hisham Nazer, has called for an urgent meeting of the Opec price committee. The call, made within hours of his takeover of the Saudi oil post, came in a letter to the Secretary-General of Opec.



Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, whose rulers have all made representations to King Fahd. The announcement from Riyadh initially sent prices downwards, but later most traders interpreted the move as likely to lead to Saudi Arabia taking a stronger stance within Opec in moves to send the price towards the cartel's target of \$17 to \$19 a barrel.

The oil industry now expects that the world oil price will rise, and with it Britain's North Sea revenues, after the replacement of Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani. The new minister is regarded by the oil industry as a man with similar negotiating and political skills as Sheikh Yamani, but as a minister who is more likely to strictly follow government policy.



Replaced: Sheikh Yamani, with some of his family, in Geneva.

ICI profits
surprise
with record
£256m

By Alison Eadie

Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain's largest manufacturing company, cheered the stock market with higher-than-expected and record third quarter profits of £256 million against £182 million in the previous third quarter. The stronger market played a large role, with currency factors accounting for half the profits increase. ICI shares bounced 25p higher to 110.4p as brokers marked their profit estimates higher.

Channon outlines
SA investment ban

By Teresa Poole, Business Correspondent

Financial transactions and bank lending in support of normal trading activity are not included in the Government's voluntary ban on new investment in South Africa, it was announced yesterday. But British companies will be urged to put a halt to new purchases of share and loan capital of South African companies and the voluntary ban also includes loans and capital injections through inter-company and head office accounts.

America has 'turned the corner on trade deficit'

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The September deficit was below most analysts' predictions of a shortfall of about \$14 billion. It was the second consecutive monthly decline and the smallest deficit since April's \$12.07 billion. The August deficit, which had been revised from \$13.32 billion, was based on a calculation that more accurately reflects the movement of goods based on new statistics. The department, however, has cautioned against comparing the preliminary trade figure of one month with the revised figure for another.

Japan set to cut discount rate to 3%

From David Watts, Tokyo

The Bank of Japan is to announce a further cut in its discount rate today, its fourth this year. The bank is due to hold a meeting of its policy board which will be followed by an announcement of a 0.5 percentage point cut in the discount rate to 3 per cent. The rate has fallen from 5 per cent in January.

New market factors strengthen dollar

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

Three important new influences were at work in foreign exchange markets yesterday — the dismissal of Sheikh Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, the better American trade deficit and the likelihood of a cut in Japanese interest rates. The net effect was to leave the dollar stronger and sterling little changed.

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Exco in \$22m deal

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Exco International, the money broker, announced yesterday that it is buying the London and Far East Eurobond broking operation of Purcell Graham, the New York broking firm, for \$22 million (£15.7 million).

Boots steps out with £100m

By John Bell, City Editor

Boots, the high street stores chain, is to invest £100 million in up to 40 edge-of-town superstores specialising in toys and children's clothing. The new stores will trade under the name 'Childrens World' and will be run as an independent subsidiary with its own management team.

Business confidence 'at low ebb'

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Confidence in Britain's economic state among almost half the company directors — usually the Government's most fervent supporters — has dipped sharply, according to a survey published today by the Institute of Directors.

Family Money finds the best savings rates

In tomorrow's Family Money

The best building society buys following the recent wave of interest rate rises. Is investor protection heading in the right direction after the jailing of a former Allied Dunbar sales associate? Pension fund surpluses may seem remote — but not to Courage brewery workers who went on strike this week in the face of threats to their pension fund. What are these surpluses and who benefits from them?

MARKET SUMMARY

Table with 2 columns: Market Index, Value. Includes FT 30 Share, FT-SE 100, US Dollar, etc.

STOCK MARKETS

Table with 2 columns: Market Index, Value. Includes New York, Dow Jones, Tokyo, Nikkei Dow, etc.

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

Table with 2 columns: Market Index, Value. Includes BOC Group, BP, Courtaulds, etc.

GOLD

London Fixing: AM \$404.00 - \$406.50 close \$488.25-406.75 (£290.00-290.50) New York: Comex \$404.50-405.00

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Dec) pm \$13.90 bb(\$13.10) Denotes latest trading price

SE calls meeting to tackle the chaos

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

The stock market was awash with speculation yesterday as the Stock Exchange called an emergency meeting to discuss the problems posed by the new dealing systems since Monday. Representatives of all member firms were invited to last night's meeting called to discuss ways of overcoming the difficulties which have plagued the screen-dealing markets.

ICI profits surprise with record £256m

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The Bank of Japan is to announce a further cut in its discount rate today, its fourth this year. The bank is due to hold a meeting of its policy board which will be followed by an announcement of a 0.5 percentage point cut in the discount rate to 3 per cent.

New market factors strengthen dollar

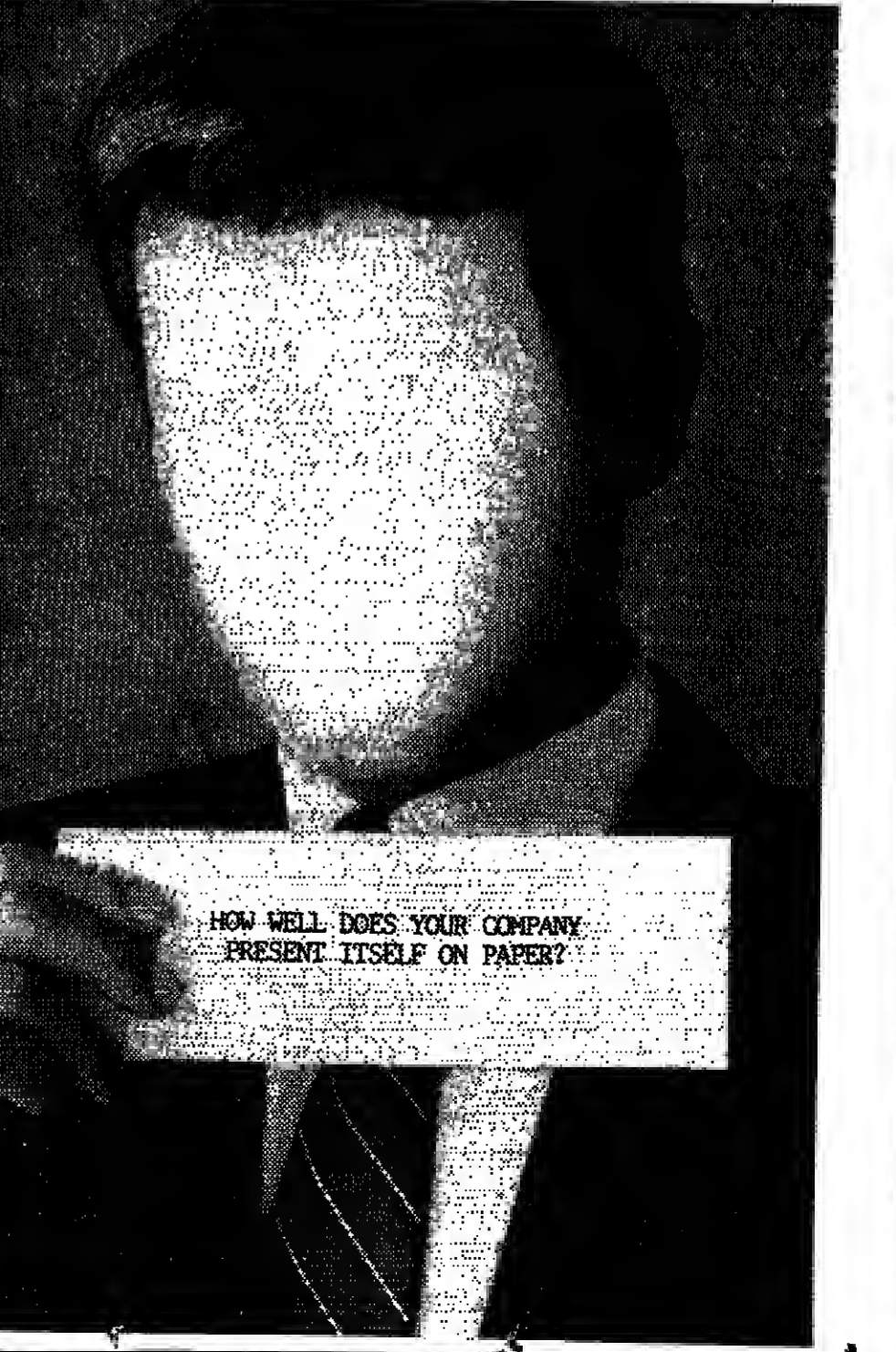
By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

Three important new influences were at work in foreign exchange markets yesterday — the dismissal of Sheikh Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, the better American trade deficit and the likelihood of a cut in Japanese interest rates.

Business confidence 'at low ebb'

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Confidence in Britain's economic state among almost half the company directors — usually the Government's most fervent supporters — has dipped sharply, according to a survey published today by the Institute of Directors.



HOW WELL DOES YOUR COMPANY PRESENT ITSELF ON PAPER?

WALL STREET

New York (Reuters) - Share prices surged ahead in early trading yesterday... The Dow Jones industrial average gained 25.45 to 1,877.25.

Table of stock market data including company names, prices, and changes. Columns include company names, current price, and change from previous day.

TEMPUS

ICI results paint a brighter picture

The third quarter message from ICI was in many respects a familiar one but was also shot through with optimism.

Full-year profits of £1,020 million this year and £1,300 million next would put the shares on multiples of 11.3 and 9.3 respectively.

On the negative side, energy and agriculture were still disaster areas. Industrial demand was generally flat and volume growth was confined to North America, the Far East and Australia.

But on the positive side, the traditionally weak third quarter was stronger, so the non-energy and non-agriculture businesses put in very good performances.

Oil-related businesses saw a further recovery of profit margins, aided by the lower oil price. Stock losses resulting from lower oil prices were all taken up in the first-half.

A pick-up in consumer demand was also noted. Paints did well, dye-stuffs benefited from the fashion trade's demand for bright colours; polyurethane volume was strong in America as demand picked up in the construction industry.

Currencies, particularly the stronger mark, provided half the third quarter profits improvement and will continue to act as a boost in the fourth quarter.

The cost of changes in the distribution system for the weed-killer paraquat, estimated at up to £10 million in the third quarter, will not feature in the final quarter. In addition, fourth quarter figures will benefit from a first-time contribution from Glidden, the American paints company acquired from Hanson Trust.

group caused a stir this month by announcing a \$317 million (£225 million) acquisition in the United States and a £181 million one-for-four rights issue.

However, after a field trip to the US, British analysts are taking another look at Redland. Fired with their enthusiasm, the price rose 2 per cent yesterday to 390p.

Although pretax profits were 10 per cent ahead, earnings per share, rightly considered by Redland to be more important, rose 16 per cent.

Bearing witness to the much-vaunted geographical spread of the business, the increase in profits from British and overseas subsidiaries compensated for the poor performance of the associates.

In Britain, the outlook is good. Brick and roofing tiles are continuing to benefit from housing demand.

For once, currency movements worked to Redland's advantage. Profits from Braas in West Germany were down in marks, but ahead on translation. Next year should see an improvement as housing permits are picking up.

In the US, Redland Worth was 25 per cent ahead. The benefit of new plant has still not been enjoyed. Genstar will come into the fold in November. Its year end is December so it will have a negligible impact this year.

The black spot next year will be Australia where the economic downturn is making itself felt. Profits of £125 million are likely for the year to next March (earnings per share 34p) while £164 million (earnings per share 38p) is in prospect for 1987-88.

The shares represent excellent value for money.

Harris Queensway

Sales of three-piece suites, beds and fitted carpets have languished, despite the consumer spending boom of the last six months.

Electrical appliances, cars and leisure are what people want to spend money on.

Sir Philip Harris, chairman of Harris Queensway, puts much of the blame on the manufacturers, but accepts retailers should be doing more to identify fashion trends and stock goods consumers want to buy.

The company's first moves into giving customers what they want have proved successful but have come too late to influence first-half results.

Stripping out property, the year-on-year gain in pretax profit was 9 per cent, net turnover up 21 per cent to £233 million.

The outlook for the second half is much rosier. The group is forecasting turnover for the year of £650 million and pretax profit could reach £50 million.

This puts the shares on a prospective multiple of a little more than 12, leaving them at a substantial, but undeserved, discount to the sector.

Redland

Getting back into the swing of being thoroughly predictable, Redland's interims were bang in line with City expectations.

The building materials

MONEY MARKET

Discount Market Loans 3% Overnight High 10 Low 7 Week fixed 10% 5%

Treasury Bills (Discount %)

Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)

Local Authority Deposits (%)

Local Authority Bonds (%)

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES

Call options were taken out on: 30/10/86 Shares, Vickers, Davidson Pearce, Bristol Oil & Minerals, Equity & General, Aran Energy, Julia Mines, Racal, Sound Diffusion, Asia Oil, St. Modwen, Aquagem, Peak Holdings, Dunlop Group, Theatrol, P.C. Amund, Deans, Barton.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

OTHER STERLING RATES

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

OTHER DOLLAR RATES

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES

Call options were taken out on: 30/10/86 Shares, Vickers, Davidson Pearce, Bristol Oil & Minerals, Equity & General, Aran Energy, Julia Mines, Racal, Sound Diffusion, Asia Oil, St. Modwen, Aquagem, Peak Holdings, Dunlop Group, Theatrol, P.C. Amund, Deans, Barton.

Glaxo 1986 Results

Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Paul Girolami.

"This year's results are the latest in an unbroken sequence of rapid growth over the six years since 1979/80. That growth is the direct outcome of the strategy pursued by the Group in recent years, and of four policies in particular, namely: a concentration of resources and effort on medicines of the highest quality and benefit to society; the world-wide extension of our activities and markets; the expansion and improvement of our research, development and technological resources as the base for the successful pursuit of these goals; and the creation of a flexible international organisation capable of adapting itself to meet the changing and complex needs of our world-wide business. These policies have operated to change, fundamentally, the size and character of the Group in the space of a few years.

"Our concentration on prescription medicines, together with a commitment to generate growth from internal sources, has enabled us to devote resources and management effort to the development of our mainstream business not only of a high quality but also with a potential for high growth. It has, in conjunction with our other policies, led to very large increases in profits and earnings. This year, profits before tax were nine times

higher than in 1979/80; earnings per share at 54.1p were also nine times higher; and the share price at the end of June this year at £10.25 was eighteen times higher than the corresponding price at the beginning of the decade.

"The successful penetration of major international markets has been the driving force behind the recent growth, with its widespread and profound effects on the Group. For example, our company in the U.S.A. recorded a turnover of \$620 million, an increase of 74% over last year.

"Our biggest research effort by far, is in the U.K.; but we are also rapidly expanding our basic research activity in Italy as well as the new unit set up this year in the U.S.A. We now have major programmes in the areas of anti-infectives and cardiovascular, central nervous and respiratory systems, as well as in the areas of allergy, skin biology,

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS table with columns for £ million, 1986, and 1985. Rows include Group sales, Profit before tax, Exports from the UK, Research & Development, Capital Expenditure, Dividend per share, and Earnings per share.

alimentary tract, oncology, immunology and inflammation.

"The Group now sells its products in one hundred and fifty countries through a network of seventy subsidiary and associated companies which have some 31,000 employees, about 11,000 in the U.K. and over 20,000 overseas.

"Our progress in the past has relied fundamentally on the discovery of new products by our Research organisation and, when found, their efficient development, manufacture and sale throughout the world.

"The interval of time between discovery of a compound and the marketing of the product is inevitably long, normally ten years, and is increasing. Our policies have, therefore, to be framed, and judged, on a relatively long time scale. They must deal effectively with the complex series of operations and decisions of great difficulty which are involved in the long process between discovery and sale if the highest standards of performance are to be met and the full potential of the products is to be realised. This was true in the past and remains true today. The Group's progress still rests on the foundations of the four policies which have so successfully met our requirements. They remain, therefore, the policies your Group is pursuing and should, I feel, keep it moving strongly in the right direction in the future."

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Table of London traded options with columns for Series, Dec, Mar, Jun, Dec, Mar, Jun. Includes various stock options like Allied Lyons, BP, Cans Gndk, Courthouse, Com Union, Cable & Wire, GEC, Grand Met, ICI, Land Sec, Marks & Spen, Shell Trans, Tristar House, TSB, Bechtan, Boots, BTR, Bess, Blue Circle, De Biers, Diame, DRN, Glaxo, Hagen.

Interest rate change. Allied Irish Banks plc announces that its Home Mortgage Rate will increase to 12.5% per annum with effect from 1st November 1986. Borrowers will be advised of amended repayments in due course. APR 13.1%. Includes Allied Irish Bank logo and address: Head Office - Britain, 64/66 Coleman Street, London EC2R 5AL. Telephone: 01-585 0691. Branches throughout the country.

End of old pension scheme consensus

Time was when honest and upright companies regarded their pension funds as sacred, to be funded, guaranteed, but hermetically sealed from the finance director's efforts to squeeze as much cash as possible from the business.

Employees shared this view, regarding their savings in the company fund as theirs, even though the employer, as ultimate guarantor, had control. Times have changed. The period of high inflation, which forced employers to pay in extra contributions, also obliged finance directors to see their pension funds in a new light as variable and controllable costs of business.

As high interest rates and later the booming share market produced big surpluses, corporate raiders - and anyone who wanted to escape their clutches - came to view the pension fund as part of the usable financial resources of the company, allowing contribution holidays and even withdrawals.

As this came to the notice of the Inland Revenue, the taxmen spotted loopholes and demanded that undue surpluses be used to increase benefits, reduce contributions or make tax withdrawals.

Lord Hanson is not the first to see pension funds in this new light. Mr Robert Maxwell used the Mirror Group Newspapers fund surplus to agree staff cuts through early retirement.

But Lord Hanson represents a breed of corporate dealers of whom employees are naturally suspicious and whose ethos is at odds with the long-term mutual commitment and trust implicit in the idea of company pension schemes based in final salary.

And a surplus, which has been built up by the pension scheme of a company that has been taken over, seems to have little to do with the company's new owners.

The world of trust in which company pension schemes developed has broken down and we are now inevitably seeing the results. Yet public policy, while admitting personal pensions, still regards company final-salary schemes as a desirable norm. Further change is inevitable.

Pressure from employees has now persuaded Lord Hanson to think again about splitting the Courage pension fund in a way that appeared to leave him in control of all its surplus. But there is no question of going back to square one. The new Inland Revenue rules ensure that surpluses of more than 5 per cent of actuarial liabilities are dissipated in some way.

Several big groups have already decided to split them between greater benefits and company contribution holidays. What is now needed are some general guidelines for distributing these surpluses equitably between shareholders and fund members. Otherwise, market pressures will force companies to take the lot.

Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

Brierley raises his S&N brewery holding to 4%

By Michael Clark and Carol Leonard

Mr Ron Brierley, the New Zealand-born businessman, has lifted his stake in Scottish & Newcastle, the Edinburgh-based brewer, to at least 4 per cent.

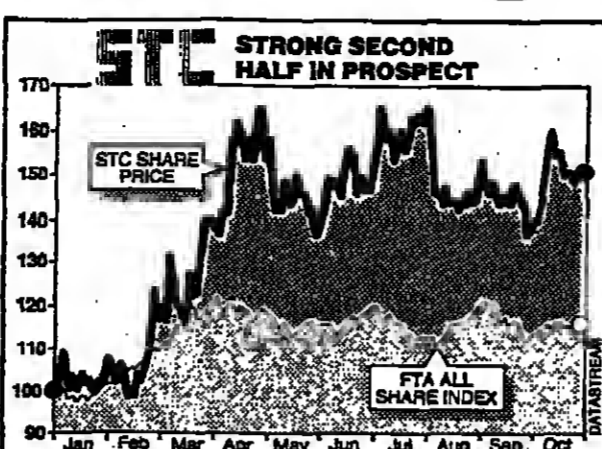
On Monday a share-register check by the company revealed a number of nominee holdings totalling 2.3 per cent of the equity. But by yesterday the stake had been increased to 3.97 per cent and talk in the market was that he was still buying, and could now speak for as much as 6 per cent - worth more than £35 million.

The Scottish & Newcastle chairman, Mr Alec Rankin, chased up the nominee names, forcing them to reveal their true identities and discovered they belonged to IEP Securities, Mr Brierley's Hong Kong investment vehicle.

Mr Rankin says: "I am fully aware of the situation and have been for some time. But at the moment we have no grounds to believe that he sees us as anything other than an under-priced stock to invest in."

Scottish & Newcastle shares rose another 6 1/2p yesterday to 215 1/4p.

Mr Brierley now has stakes



STC STRONG SECOND HALF IN PROSPECT

in a total of 85 companies around the world and any talk of him making a bid for brewing interests. He owns 51 per cent of Dominion, the largest brewer in New Zealand, and he also owns Cascade, a Tasmanian brewery.

Other brewers also put on a spirited performance with Barmaleys jumping 6p to 84 1/2p at Kitkat and Aitken, the broker, bid for large chunks of stock outside the market, heightening expectations of a takeover. City experts estimate that the stock would have a take-out price of around £10 a share.

Bees gained 1 1/2p to 731p and Grand West 9p to 44 1/2p.

Renewed hopes that the upward pressure on interest rates may be short-lived enabled the rest of the equity market to grow in confidence. This was helped by a second overnight rise on the Tokyo stock market where the Nikkei Dow Jones industrial average rose 505.75 to 17,010.5 on talk of a 1/2 percentage point reduction in the discount rate to 3.5 per cent.

Any such move by the Japanese central bank would take some of the pressure off both British and US interest rates. But government securities soon ran out of steam after a bright start and closed narrowly mixed.

Dealers reported selective support among the alpha stocks with activity on the trading floor now minimal and most of the big business being conducted back in the market-makers' offices. But there are still problems with the new computer system.

Services on Topic, the Stock Exchange price and information system, were seriously curtailed and resulted in early calculations of the FT 30 share index being abandoned.

The rift between members and the Stock Exchange appears to be growing wider. Many of the services on Topic have to be paid for by subscribers and with a number of services now suspended, or proving difficult to obtain, they are becoming disgruntled.

In the event, the FT 30 share index finished at its best level of the day, 11.9 up at 1,279.1, thanks to a strong opening performance on Wall Street where the Dow Jones industrial average scored an early 27-point gain. The broader TSE 100 index rose 18.8 to 1,615.8.

ICI advanced 2 1/2p to £11 - just 1 1/2p short of its high for

ALPHA STOCKS

These prices are as at 6.45pm

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Offer, Chg/p, % Chg, Div, Yld, P/E, Volume traded. Lists various companies like Allied-Lyons, ASDA-MFI, BTR, etc.

Why the tenor of Opec meetings will change

Exit the charismatic Yamani



THE YAMANI YEARS

Take away the phalanx of bodyguards, each with an automatic handgun bulging under his designer T-shirt, the private yacht the size of a Royal Navy frigate and the 200 members of the world press hanging on his every word, and Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani could have been just like any other father buying chocolate ice-cream for his chattering young family on the promenade of Brioni, the Yugoslavian holiday resort which used to be used exclusively by the late President Tito.

Opec accepted the Yugoslavian Government's invitation to hold its summer session on the island and the oil ministers of the 13 member nations were reveling in the unaccustomed informality.

However, the informality did not lead to any new realism within the various Opec factions and the world oil price continued to languish at less than half the level it was at the start of this year.

Two meetings later and the price is still in the doldrums, far from Opec's target range of \$17 to \$20 a barrel.

Also, he has been unpopular with some sectors of the Saudi ruling family because of his criticism of oil being used in barter trade deals for military equipment and aircraft as well as to raise cash, which has been used often to meet dowry and other personal costs by some members of the Royal family.

Whatever the manner of his going, his influence on Opec as a whole has been considerable. He was the man who successfully spanned two cultures and was among the first of the group of technocrats to emerge from the Arab Gulf and from the Universities of North America.

He read law at Cairo University, then went on to Harvard and into the Saudi government.

He was first appointed to

the cabinet in 1958 at the age of 33 and in 1962 moved into the oil ministry, the most important job in the Saudi government.

His negotiating ability made him the highest placed commoner in a land where there are no political parties and the government is appointed by the king.

His ability to create new contract terms instantly acceptable to the oil consumers and at the same time pushing up revenues for the producers was a factor in converting Opec from a loose amalgamation of the Islamic producers into a cohesive force which could influence every economy in the world - Russia's being no exception since it quickly adopted the Opec price for its oil export contracts.

His name became known to every oil consumer, every motorist and every householder with oil heating in 1973 when he was responsible for devising the plan to use Arab oil as a weapon in the war against Israel.

Because of him the whole motor industry had to change. Large and high performance cars became unsocial and his actions played an important part in the Japanese motor industry gaining a stranglehold on the motor industries of the United States and Europe with its small, more economic cars.

Paradoxically, the only peo-

ple who could still afford the large gas-guzzlers were the Arabs who controlled the price of oil and, because of the oil embargo, many of the specialist car companies were able to remain in existence until technology provided a fuel efficient car.

Despite his formal training Sheikh Yamani has also based many of his decisions on advice from religious mentors and his personal astrologers, one of whom lives in North London, who provide him with regular charts advising on the best times for making important decisions.

He was advised, correctly, by an astrologer to take care in March 1975. That month he stood alongside King Faisal when the monarch was assassinated in Riyadh.

Sheikh Yamani has since been acutely conscious of his personal security and that of his wife and five young children who occasionally accompanied him to Opec meetings.

His safety has been entrusted to a team of British-trained bodyguards whose movements among the lobbies of the Geneva and Vienna Opec conference hotels often proved the most accurate indication of how discussions were going at the conference table.

A bodyguard in casual clothes, relaxing over a beer was a sign that the meetings had a long way to go before agreement was reached. His appearance in smart suit at the cashiers desk setting his bill meant that the meeting was about to end, with or without an agreement.

It will be at Geneva in December that Opec will have its first meeting for 23 years without its most charismatic figure.

David Young
Energy Correspondent

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet
P & O awaits all-clear on European Ferries

The reputation of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission has fallen as its judgements have moved from the real world in which companies have to compete to a closed arena where the personalities and prejudices of lawyers, academics and second-class businessmen have free play. The commission may, of course, begin to rescue its reputation with its latest report on whether P & O's 20 per cent shareholding in European Ferries constitutes or might constitute material influence. Or it might not.

The commission had a choice. Either it could find that P & O had no material influence over European Ferries; or it has material influence but that this is not detrimental to European Ferries' powers to compete in cross-Channel ferry services and thus not against the national interest; or it has material influence and that this restricts or may restrict competition in a way that is against the national interest.

If the commission has found in its report, which should now be on Paul Channon's desk at the Department of Trade, that P & O's stake is or may be against the national interest, it has presumably recommended that P & O should be ordered to sell its shareholding. That would kill speculation that P & O will bid for European Ferries, a factor that has helped to sustain EF's now faltering share price.

It is inconceivable (well, almost inconceivable) that the commission has concluded that P & O does not have a material influence over EF. Sir Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of P & O, is on the board and if his opinions have not carried considerable weight in the EF boardroom, most recently during and after the September coup which brought Geoffrey Parker to the top of the pile in place of Ken Siddle, then I am much deceived.

The third possibility is a finding of material influence which, however, does not or may not operate against the national interest. The immediate effect of such a finding is that a P & O bid for EF would be a racing certainty. If truth were told it makes sense for P & O to take over EF, but not at the fancy prices the market was dreaming about even a few months ago. EF shares have come down a long way from their high this year of 177p. Yesterday they stood at 116p, but even that might be a shade more than P & O might want to pay, if it were free to bid. EF's latest figures, especially as they relate to the company's American property interests, bear much closer analysis than they have received. Only if there were an auction would EF's price be likely to rise appreciably.

The other interesting question is what constitutes the national interest when it comes to cross-Channel

ferries? If the Channel tunnel is built, do the free market thinkers, in Government and outside, really want there to be no substantial British-owned ferry company, preferring to leave the waterways and the ships to the Americans (Sealink), French, Dutch and Scandinavians? Or do they think it might make sense to have P & O build something formidable with EF? Certainly EF is not in a serious position to argue with the logic.

Net surprise

With only four hair-curling days gone since the Big Bang, several dealing conventions are already emerging which are probably here to stay.

What has surprised dealers most is the huge volume of business coming through on a net basis, by-passing agency broking altogether. "The market seems to be seeing a surge in net pricing orders from the merchant banks," remarked one startled market-maker.

Last week some experts were predicting a 75-25 per cent split of business in favour of agency trading. In the event, the reverse may be true. There are even rumours that one conglomerate is offering its services free of commission.

The spreads on equity prices are erratic so far. While some dealers claim there has been no change, some unusual deals were going through on Monday. A £4 million line of Sainsbury stock was turned around by Smith Newcourt on the floor of the Exchange at a 2p spread, considerably more than such a large line would have commanded last week. The spreads on prices quoted for the most actively traded stocks have clearly narrowed, though you might have to use a telephone to find out.

As one dealer pointed out, the amounts quoted against the prices on Topic screens are often still very small - 1,000 shares bid and offered - and should therefore be taken with a pinch of salt.

In spite of continuing breakdowns dealers seem to be gaining confidence and quoting prices in larger amounts. Quotations for lines of 25,000 shares each way are more common than on Monday - a good sign for a screen-based market. But with screens there will always be scope to play games. The telephone will remain the dealing tool of last resort until a fully interactive screen market is developed in two years.

In spite of the technical faults, there is no doubt that most dealing has now left the Exchange floor and gone "upstairs". Warburg Securities yesterday decided to take all but a little trading in second line stocks off the floor altogether.

National & Provincial Building Society
Notice to Existing and Prospective Investors and Borrowers.
Notice to Investors
National & Provincial Building Society hereby gives notice that the rates of interest paid in all departments (except the Save As You Earn Scheme) will be increased with effect from 1 November 1986.
New rates are as detailed below:
Account Interest Rate Gross Equivalent (To basic rate Income Tax payers)
90 DAYS Account 9.25 13.03
Monthly Income 9.00 12.68
Money Management
£10,000+ 8.75 12.32
£ 5,000-£9,999.99 8.25 11.62
£ 500-£4,999.99 7.75 10.92
Up to £ 499.99 5.75 8.10
For details of other accounts please contact your local branch or Investment Department at Provincial House, Bradford.
Notice to Existing and Prospective Borrowers
National & Provincial Building Society hereby gives notice that the rates of interest applicable to existing annual rest mortgage accounts and outstanding offers of advance are to be increased by 1.25% with effect from 1 November 1986.
Where a Mortgage Deed specifies a period of notice before an increase in the rate of interest applicable to it is effective, such a period will commence on 1 November 1986.
For the purposes of this notice an outstanding offer of advance means an offer of advance or further advance dated prior to 31 October 1986.
The new rate of interest and revised repayment figure applicable to an existing mortgage and all outstanding offers completed on or before 31 October 1986 will be notified in each borrower's annual statement of account which will be sent during January 1987.
Where an outstanding offer of advance has not been taken up before 31 October 1986 the new rate of interest and revised repayment figure will be quoted in the statement sent to each borrower after completion.
Prospective borrowers requiring information relating to the effect of this notice prior to completion should contact the Branch of the Society which issued the offer of advance or the Society's Administration Centre at Ashworth House, Burnley.
National & Provincial
Provincial House, Bradford, W. Yorks. BD1 1NL.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES
STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES
UNITED STATES DOLLAR SPOT RATES
LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES
TRADITIONAL OPTIONS
TRADED OPTIONS
rate change
Irish Bank

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the ordinary shares capital of the Company to be issued, to be admitted to the Official List. You are advised to read the full Listing Particulars dated 30th October, 1986 relating to Brake Bros. plc before an invitation and entering your application form. The Listing Particulars have been published in full today in the Financial Times and can also be obtained as indicated below.



Brake Bros. plc

(Registered in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985 No. 2035315)

Offer for Sale by Barclays de Zoete Wedd Limited

of 11,000,000 ordinary shares of 10p each at 125p per share payable in full on application

SUMMARY INFORMATION

The following information should be read in conjunction with the full text of the Listing Particulars from which it is derived.

Business
Brake Bros. is the largest independent supplier of frozen food to the catering industry in the United Kingdom. It has a network of 16 cold store distribution depots covering most of England and Wales. Over 70 per cent of sales by value is supplied under Brake Bros.' own label.
The Directors believe that Brake Bros.' successful profit record and strong growth prospects can be attributed to its deep understanding of the catering industry and to the following features of Brake Bros. -
- An extensive range of competitively priced quality products, especially developed for the caterer and in many cases available exclusively from Brake Bros. -
- A highly efficient distribution system that enables Brake Bros. to control costs and stock levels whilst maintaining a fast and dependable service.
- A well-trained and professional staff which is dedicated to giving customer service.

Trading Record and Profit Forecast

	Year ended 31st December 1985	Year ended 31st December 1986
Turnover (£'000)	21,471	27,744
Profit before exceptional items and tax (£'000)	1,455	1,682
Number of depots	7	8

Offer for Sale Statistics
Offer for sale price: 125p
Number of shares in issue following the Offer for Sale: 11,000,000
Market capitalisation on the Offer for Sale price: £137.5m
Percentage of enlarged share capital being offered by the Company: 9.1%
Forecast earnings per share: 15.9p
Forecast price/earnings ratio: 3.2p
Forecast price earnings multiple at the Offer for Sale price: 13.4x
Forecast price earnings multiple at 35% based on a notional tax rate of 35%: 14.4x
Net asset net dividend per share for the year ending 31st December 1986: 2.2p
Gross dividend yield at the Offer for Sale price: 2.5%

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPLICATION
1. The Offer for Sale and the contract resulting from acceptance of applications are conditional upon admission being granted by the Council of The Stock Exchange of the ordinary shares capital of Brake Bros. plc (the "Company") to the Official List of The Stock Exchange and becoming effective on or after 1st November 1986. The Listing Particulars are published in full today in the Financial Times and can also be obtained as indicated below.
2. Based upon the expected turnover of £27,744,000 in 1986, the number of shares to be offered is 11,000,000.
3. Based upon the expected turnover of £27,744,000 in 1986, the number of shares to be offered is 11,000,000.

4. The Offer for Sale and the contract resulting from acceptance of applications are conditional upon admission being granted by the Council of The Stock Exchange of the ordinary shares capital of Brake Bros. plc (the "Company") to the Official List of The Stock Exchange and becoming effective on or after 1st November 1986. The Listing Particulars are published in full today in the Financial Times and can also be obtained as indicated below.
5. You must sign a separate cheque or banker's draft in each completed application form.
6. The application form may be signed by someone on your behalf if duly authorised to do so. Persons signing on behalf of applicants who are individuals should enclose the powers of attorney for inspection. A corporation should deposit under the hand of a duly authorised officer, a copy of its resolution authorising the signing of the application form.
7. You must sign the application form in the presence of a witness who is not a member of the London or Scottish Clearing House or which has arranged for its clearing and banker's drafts to be presented for payment through the clearing facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses and must have the appropriate security code number at the top right hand corner.
8. Applications may be accompanied by a cheque drawn by someone other than the applicant, but any money to be returned will be sent by crossed cheque in favour of the person named in Box 4 (and 6) of the application form.
9. You must sign the application form in the presence of a witness who is not a member of the London or Scottish Clearing House or which has arranged for its clearing and banker's drafts to be presented for payment through the clearing facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses and must have the appropriate security code number at the top right hand corner.
10. You must sign the application form in the presence of a witness who is not a member of the London or Scottish Clearing House or which has arranged for its clearing and banker's drafts to be presented for payment through the clearing facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses and must have the appropriate security code number at the top right hand corner.

APPLICATION FORM

Brake Bros. plc
(Registered in England and Wales No. 2035315)

Offer for Sale by Barclays de Zoete Wedd Limited of 11,000,000 ordinary shares of 10p each in Brake Bros. plc ("shares") at a price of 125p per share, payable in full on application

I/We offer to acquire _____ shares

and I/we attach a cheque or banker's draft made out to National Westminster Bank PLC and crossed "Not negotiable Brake Bros." for the amount payable, namely, £ _____

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Mr./Mrs./Miss etc. (Surname, initials) _____

Address in full _____

Postcode _____

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Mr./Mrs./Miss etc. (Surname, initials) _____

Mr./Mrs./Miss etc. (Surname, initials) _____

Mr./Mrs./Miss etc. (Surname, initials) _____

Mr./Mrs./Miss etc. (Surname, initials) _____

Signature _____

APPOINTMENTS

New chief for Fosco Minsep

Mr Tony Chubb has been named chairman of Fosco Minsep. Sir Richard Meyles becomes deputy chairman. Milford Docks Company: Mr Terry Francis has become chief executive. Norcross: Mr Peter Jordan is joining the board of Norcross Industry (EC) as divisional chief executive, print and packaging. Pauline Hyde & Associates: Mr Ray Howell has been named as chairman-elect. Mr Max Eggert becomes a director. EBC Amro Unit Trust Management: Mrs Jane Swinglebarst becomes marketing director. The Tees and Hartlepool Port Authority: Mr John Hackney is to be chief executive. Price Forbes: Mr S Riley is the new chairman. Allied Dunbar Unit Trusts: Mr Hugh Jenkins is appointed deputy chairman and chief executive. Mr Henry Littlefair becomes vice-chairman. Croda International: Mr JM Cannon is made chairman, succeeding Sir Frederick Wood from January 1, 1987. Dr KGG Hopkins becomes group chief executive, succeeding Mr JM Cannon, from the same day. Sir Frederick Wood becomes honorary life president and remains on the board as a non-executive director. NeuroTech: Mr Stephen Spence becomes managing director. Ricardo Consulting Engineers: Dr DHC Taylor will become chairman and managing director, succeeding Sir Diarmuid Downs in the spring of 1987. DDT Maintenance: Mr Gary Donovan becomes a director and Mr Richard Lewis is made field service director for operations. Hambros: Professor G. Zandano, chairman of Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, joins the board and Dr A. Jezza, director of international affairs, joins the board of Hambros Bank. English Estates: Mr Reay Atkinson joins the board. Paterson Jenks: Mr Richard Jenks becomes joint chairman. Mr Peter Geoghegan becomes managing director, Paterson Foods. Ecobric: Mr Michael Easton becomes chief executive and joins the board. Incheape: Mr John Duncan becomes director of corporate affairs. Barratt Southampton: Mr Peter Jones joins the board as technical director. The Page Factory: Mr John O'Riordan becomes a director. MAID Systems: Mr Michael Mander becomes non-executive deputy chairman.

Brake comes to market valued at £55 million

By Lawrence Lever



Mr William Brake: salary cut to £60,000 a year

Brake Bros. the largest independent supplier of frozen food to the catering industry, is coming to the market via an offer for sale valuing the company at £55 million. Eleven million shares at £1.25p each, representing 25 per cent of the company, are being sold. Seven million of these shares are being sold by the three Brake brothers who founded and manage the company, bringing them £8.75 million, and £4.3 million net of issue expenses is being raised to provide new depots for the company and additional working capital. When asked what he would do with the money from the sale, Mr William Brake, the chairman, said yesterday: "We haven't had time to think about it." The company started in 1958 as a supplier of poultry to caterers. It has been run by the brothers - Mr William Brake, Mr Francis Brake, managing director, and Mr Peter Brake, the purchasing director. The company has a network of 16 cold store distribution depots from which it supplies about 9 per cent of turnover. More than 70 per cent by value of Brake's sales are "own label". The company has an unbroken and increasing five year profit record, with the full-year results showing pre-tax profits of £3 million. It made pre-tax profits of £2.2 million in the first half of this year and is coming to the market on the back of a forecast for 1986 of £5.4 million pre-tax profits. This represents a forecast increase of about 80 per cent on the 1985 year results. Mr William Brake said that the leap was due to the fact that in the previous two years they engaged in a very large expansion of our depots to achieve geographical coverage. The investment in depots was taken off the profit line. Brake had eight depots at the end of 1985 which had increased to 15 by the end of last year. The prospective price-earnings ratio based on the forecast and a notional 35 per cent tax rate is 14.4. The company plans to extend its depot network further next year, opening depots in Devon, Sussex and Scotland. Barclays de Zoete Wedd is the merchant bank handling the issue while the brokers are Phillips & Drew. The prospectus shows that the three Brake brothers are taking a substantial cut in salary as a result of the flotation. They have each signed service agreements giving them a total annual salary of £60,000 a year. Application lists will open on November 5. Dealings in the shares will begin on November 12.

BASIS OF ACCEPTANCE AND DEALING ARRANGEMENTS

The application will close at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 5th November, 1986 and will close in accordance with the provisions of the Listing Particulars and you are advised to read the Listing Particulars in full before an invitation and entering your application form. It is expected that reasonable terms of acceptance will be posted to successful applicants not later than 11th November, 1986 and that dealings in the shares will commence on 12th November, 1986. Subject to the following paragraphs, arrangements have been made for registration of all the shares now offered for sale, free of stamp duty, at any time after the date of registration. In the names of applicants or persons in whose favour terms of acceptance are duly returned provided that, in cases of renunciation, terms of acceptance duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein are lodged for registration by 3 p.m. on 14th December, 1986. Share certificates will be despatched not later than 16th January, 1987 by first class post to the persons entitled thereto. Although registration in the names of successful applicants will be made free of stamp duty and stamp duty, in the case of renunciation of a letter of acceptance, a renunciation may be liable to stamp duty or tax, on the renunciation form as described in paragraph 10(a) of Part IV of the Listing Particulars.

PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION

- Insert in Box 1 (in figures) the number of shares for which you are applying.
- Applications must be for a minimum of 200 shares and in one of the following multiples:
 - For not more than 1,000 shares, in a multiple of 100 shares
 - For more than 1,000 shares, but not more than 5,000 shares, in a multiple of 500 shares
 - For more than 5,000 shares, but not more than 10,000 shares, in a multiple of 1,000 shares
 - For more than 10,000 shares, but not more than 50,000 shares, in a multiple of 5,000 shares
 - For more than 50,000 shares, in a multiple of 10,000 shares
- Put in Box 2 (in figures) the amount of your cheque or banker's draft.
- The amount of your cheque or banker's draft should be 125p multiplied by the number of shares inserted in Box 1. For example:
 - 500 shares would cost £500
 - 1,000 shares would cost £1,250
 - 5,000 shares would cost £6,250
- Sign and date the application form in Box 3.
- The application form may be signed by someone on your behalf if duly authorised to do so. Persons signing on behalf of applicants who are individuals should enclose the powers of attorney for inspection. A corporation should deposit under the hand of a duly authorised officer, a copy of its resolution authorising the signing of the application form.
- Put your full names and address in BLOCK CAPITALS in Box 4.
- You must sign a separate cheque or banker's draft in each completed application form. Your cheque or banker's draft must be made payable to National Westminster Bank PLC, for the amount payable on application (inserted in Box 2) and should be crossed "Not negotiable Brake Bros." No receipt will be issued for this payment which must be made by cheque or banker's draft. Your cheque or banker's draft must be drawn in sterling on an account at a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing House or which has arranged for its clearing and banker's drafts to be presented for payment through the clearing facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses and must have the appropriate security code number at the top right hand corner. Applications may be accompanied by a cheque drawn by someone other than the applicant, but any money to be returned will be sent by crossed cheque in favour of the person named in Box 4 (and 6) of the application form.
- You must sign the application form in the presence of a witness who is not a member of the London or Scottish Clearing House or which has arranged for its clearing and banker's drafts to be presented for payment through the clearing facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses and must have the appropriate security code number at the top right hand corner.
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TSB	11.00%
Citibank NA	11.00%

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CANADIAN OVERSEAS PACKAGING INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Recruitment under the terms of Canada Notice to the Trustees of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Canadian Overseas Packaging Industries Limited (the "Company") will be held at the Toronto Convention Centre, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on Thursday, the 27th day of December, 1986, at 10:00 a.m. (Eastern Standard Time). The business to be conducted at the meeting is as follows:
1. To receive and consider the report of the Director of the Company for the year ended 30th September 1986 and the audited financial statements of the Company for that year together with the report of the Auditor.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To elect Officers and to authorize the Director to do so in their stead.
4. To authorize the Director to do so in their stead.
5. To authorize the Director to do so in their stead.
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NEW INTEREST RATES FOR SAVERS AND BORROWERS
With effect from 1st November 1986 the rate of interest paid on Investment Shares will be increased to 6.00% p.a. net. The rates of interest on all other classes of shares and deposits except S.A.Y.E., gross interest accounts and AVCs will be increased by 0.75% p.a. net from the same date.
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Clydesdale Bank PLC announces that with effect from Monday 3rd November 1986 its House Mortgage Rate is being increased to 12.25% per annum.

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UNLISTED SECURITIES

Table of unlisted securities with columns for Bid, Offer, Change, and Yield. Includes sub-sections for EQUITY, FIXED INCOME, and SPECIALIST.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table of investment trusts with columns for Bid, Offer, Change, and Yield. Includes sub-sections for EQUITY, FIXED INCOME, and SPECIALIST.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Table of financial trusts with columns for Bid, Offer, Change, and Yield.

COMMODITIES

Table of commodity prices for various goods like oil, metals, and agricultural products.

Where stocks have only one price quoted, these are middle prices, taken at 5pm. Yield, change and P/E are calculated on the middle price.

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The old bandit they can't do without



Substantial support from the Italian electorate no longer guarantees effective political influence, as Peter Nichols reports from Rome

Something must be changing in Italy when the Prime Minister chooses as the pseudonym with which he signs his newspaper articles the name of a famous bandit.

Signor Bettino Craxi, who is the first Socialist to be Prime Minister and holds the record for leading the longest-lived government in the republic's history, calls himself "Ghino di Tacco" when he publishes his usually rather caustic comments in *Avanti!*, the Socialist Party newspaper. He does so half-mockingly.

The name was applied to him first by a leading newspaper editor who does not approve of him and meant the label to be derogatory.

The 13th century Sicilian bandit lived by robbing travellers in the narrow passes on the mountainous stretches of the road from Rome to Florence. In short, he exploited the advantage by which travellers were forced by circumstances into his restricted but real area of power.

The fact that Signor Craxi had adopted the mantle of the old bandit is remarkable in two ways. First, it shows a notable sense of realism and second, it suggests that a touch of satiric humor in political affairs is no longer regarded as out of place.

Implicit too is the way Italy's unusual Prime Minister would hope to see the country's political structure develop.

The Prime Minister's principal political worry is that his Socialist Party is an unsuccessful vote-getter and obstinately lies a poor third after the Christian Democrats and the Communists, despite his own personal success as Prime Minister.

But he reached the prime

ministership by knowing how to exploit the fact that no government could be formed without his presence in it, or without his blessing.

Like the medieval travellers on the road to Florence, the Christian Democrats, with more than a third of the national vote, have had to come to terms with the Socialists, who have so far only 12 per cent of the electorate behind them. And the price he has managed to extract from them is rational: as they cannot manage without him, they must accept him as Prime Minister if they want to form a government at all.

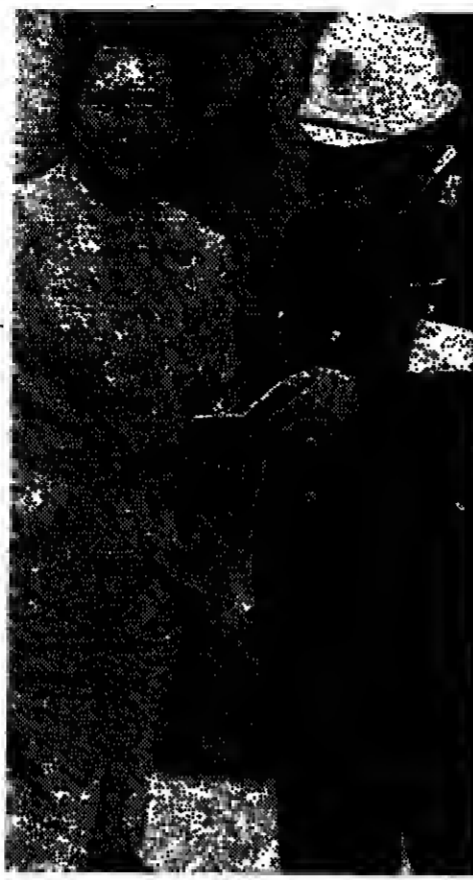
So Italian politics have reached a point where there is no clear connection between electoral strength and real power.

Neither the Christian Democrats nor the Communists in opposition are any longer able to transmit their large total of votes — between them they have two thirds of the electorate — into effective political influence. But the Socialists, and the still smaller Republican Party, possess power far exceeding the weight of votes behind them.

The Republicans, with 5 per cent of the popular vote, pulled off the extraordinary feat five years ago of seeing Senator Giovanni Spadolini, their leader, become the first Prime Minister since the end of the war who was not a Christian Democrat.

For five years now the Christian Democrats have held the Prime Minister's office for only six months despite the fact that they are the country's largest party.

Senator Spadolini and Signor Craxi between them have closed a particular era, that in which the Christian Democrats easily dominated the



Street life, Roman-style: a driver is booked and a dog gets a lift in the Via del Corso; young love in the Piazza Venezia and a touch of tenderness for the newly married on the steps of the register office

Italian political scene. It lasted 40 years and first began showing signs of disintegration in the mid-1970s when the Christian Democrats looked to active Communist support as a way of maintaining their dominance.

That experiment was hastened to its end first by the murder of Aldo Moro, the Christian Democrat architect of the alliance, at the hands of terrorists, and then by increasing unrest in the rank and file of both parties, too little prepared for such a radical experiment.

The unexpected death in June last year of Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader, placed a final seal on the end of a policy which now seems to have slipped quietly into oblivion.

For the unlucky Christian Democrats, the closing of their era of unquestioned dominance came with revelations

of one of the country's worst scandals.

In 1981 Signor Forlani's government fell on the issue of his mishandling of the first revelations to come to light about the conspiratorial and now illegal "Propaganda Two" Masonic lodge. That gave Senator Spadolini the chance to take office with the moral question as his main priority.

Senator Spadolini and Signor Craxi have little in common as personalities. And they do not get on well, which is regrettable as their two parties must be the basis of any alliance of the lay parties. Senator Spadolini is an energetic academic while Signor Craxi is rather cold and highly pragmatic.

But both have the advantage of being comparative newcomers to the governmental scene: Signor Craxi took the prime ministership

without any ministerial experience in advance; Senator Spadolini is eminent in university life, has written widely and is a former editor of the Milan newspaper *Corriere della Sera*. He still writes in the press but uses his own name.

Both men like to lead and show that they are leading. They talk a comparatively simple language and, if their formal statements can at times be co-opted, they can still adopt a style that the ordinary person has no difficulty in understanding.

Both are popular in the country but neither has behind him a party with mass support.

This is less serious for the Republicans because they are in any case elitist but it is frustrating for Signor Craxi that he has so far failed to turn his prestige as Prime Minister to electoral advantage. He

knows that a lot depends on the outcome of the next elections, thought likely next spring.

The two men are beginning to be seen as the standard-bearers of an alternative way in which to conduct politics. Their rise coincided with a shift by the public away from ideologies.

So far the electoral process has not caught up with this change.

Some of the leading newspapers have grasped the point and are giving less space and showing less obsessive interest in the daily output of the politicians and political commentators. The traditional style of political debate on television now goes largely unwatched.

The beginnings of this greater realism in political life is accompanied by a broadening feeling of cautious optimism about the economic

future. The government forces an increase next year in gross national product of between 3-3½ per cent.

Oil prices and the decline of the dollar have both helped to bring down inflation and cut costs. The triumphs of the Agnelli family have provided text-book examples of how capitalism can be rationalized into scaling the heights of profitability.

The age-old defects are still there: the weight of a huge public debt, an equally weighty and inefficient public administration and corruption. But Italian industry as a whole, both private and state industry, is now better led, more open-minded and more internationally minded than in the past.

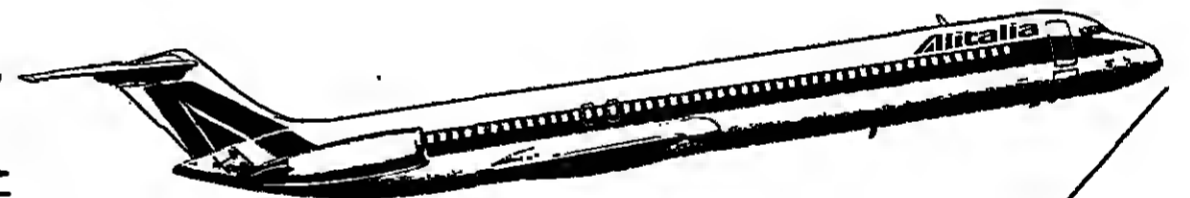
Fortune has managed to discover that the latest Italian fashion is capitalism itself, and devoted a cover-story to the turnaround.

In this sense there are strong similarities between the signs of fresh approaches from both the business and the political worlds. The politicians have much further to go in order to show convincingly that a change in certain aspects of behaviour means a real change in mentality.

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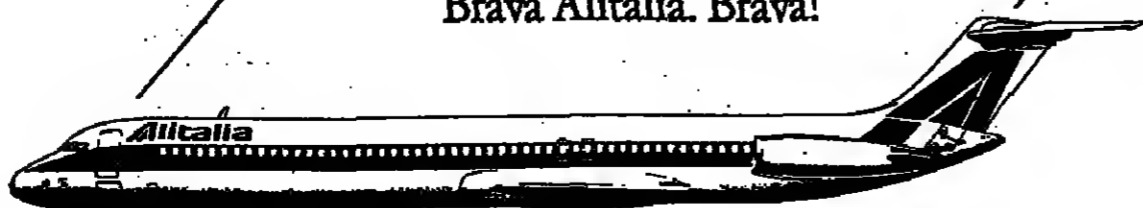
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FOCUS



The hijacking of the Achille Lauro, centre, last year was a crucial event for Italian foreign policy, which, under Bettino Craxi, left, and Giulio Andreotti, right, attaches great importance to dialogue

How the Italians live with a violent world



The Vatican insists that it has no foreign policy because no one is a foreigner so far as the Church is concerned, and something of this attitude has found its way into the conduct of Italian foreign affairs.

Its effects can be seen in the current preoccupation of the West with what to do about Syria, a dilemma which fits into a broader framework of how Italy can reassert its claim to conduct a vigorous Mediterranean policy within the boundaries imposed by the European Community and Nato.

It is no coincidence that Libya and Syria became the black beasts of British diplomacy — to say nothing for the moment of American dealings with Colonel Gaddafi — after the Italians had built up unusually close ties with both those countries.

Signor Giulio Andreotti was one of the foreign ministers absent from the Luxembourg summit called four days ago to support the British decision to break diplomatic relations with Syria.

That decision was taken after the Hindawi trial was felt in London to have shown that the Syrian government sponsored terrorists. And one of the prize exhibits at the trial was the letter sent by Hindawi to his cousin in Italy telling him to contact persons in Syria with close contacts with terrorist leaders to help free him and a brother who was among those held for the Berlin discotheque bombing.

The bombing was the immediate cause of the April bombardment of Libya by the Americans which, in its turn, was the indirect cause of a change by the Italians in their relationships with Libya.

Italian links with the Syrians had been cultivated with some care. From February 1985 to last September, Signor Andreotti had had three meetings with the Syrians and been twice to Damascus. When he returned from his visit to Syria in May 1985, he said the Syrians should not be considered puppets of Moscow.

Signor Andreotti can be said to have inherited much of the tra-

dition of dialogue with which history has marked Italian diplomacy. He is personally close to the Vatican and shares much of the outlook there of looking outward without prejudice when one's interests are at stake, a view summed up by Pope Pius XI: "Where there is a question of saving souls, or preventing greater harm to souls, we feel the courage to treat with the devil in person."

One would need simply to delete souls and add victims of terrorism to bring the quotation up to date. It was no surprise to many people, although some professed to be shocked, that Signor Andreotti was absent from the Luxembourg meeting because he attached greater importance to attending the Pope's Day of Peace at Assisi.

As for Syria, the Italians believed that the attentions they had shown the Syrians were fully justified when Rome persuaded Damascus at the height of the Achille Lauro crisis to close Syrian ports to the hijackers. The seizure of the Italian cruise ship by Palestinians a year ago was a crucial moment in Italian policy.

The fact that Italian diplomacy was able to persuade the Syrians to deny help to the hijackers, giving them no alternative but to return

to Egypt with the ship and the hostages, was taken to be a notable success.

Exactly what would have happened if the Syrians had welcomed the terrorists instead of sending them away is something that can only be conjectured, but it is difficult to suppose that the situation would have been improved.

Hence the Italian view, expressed as soon as the hostages were released, that the effectiveness of their intervention with the Syrians was because particular attention had been paid to Damascus in the recent past.

The Achille Lauro affair bristled with issues which, for better or worse, Italian diplomacy had to face. The first was that the hijackers were close to Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. Nearly a year before the Achille Lauro was hijacked, Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister, and Signor Andreotti visited Mr Arafat at his headquarters in Tunisia.

They were convinced that Mr Arafat himself had accepted the

need for a political solution of the Palestinian problem and was no longer seeing it simply in terms of a military defeat of the Israelis.

On this, admittedly, slender base, the Italians sought to devise a policy which would persuade, first, Jordan and then the Israelis, with American encouragement, to sit down together and attempt a negotiation.

Their principal argument at the time was that if nothing was done, the situation in the Middle East could only worsen.

At the same time they were developing their thesis that membership of an alliance not only left smaller allies with freedom to conduct an active policy in their own area but ought to impose such a thing because a country in Italy's position of being geographically attached to the European Community while being the only long-standing member with its sea coasts entirely washed by the Mediterranean, had a special experience to bring to bear.

This was the period too when such leading public figures as Senator Sandro Pertini, then still the country's most popular president, were calling for greater consultation on the part of the Americans with an ally which had shown its fidelity by such clear

acts as becoming the first country on the Continent to allow the installation of Cruise missiles.

The outcome of the Achille Lauro crisis brought the most serious clash with the Americans since the end of the war. The US action of forcing down in Sicily the Egyptian aircraft which was taking the hijackers to Tunisia came up against the refusal by the Italian authorities to permit the extradition of the terrorist Abbas, who was also aboard the Egyptian aircraft.

The government was forced to offer its resignation because the ministers drawn from the Republican Party objected to the handling of the liberation of Abbas. The dissent by the Republicans, however, was limited to this one element and they did not object to the way the diplomatic contacts with Syria and Egypt had been carried out.

Mr Arafat is now, in diplomatic terms, a thing of the past. His reconciliation with the Jordanians was brief. The Americans would not hear of him. And Signor Craxi himself wrote him off in a statement made during a visit earlier this month to Algeria.

In terms of the capacity for carrying out a constructive policy in the Mediterranean, the Italian

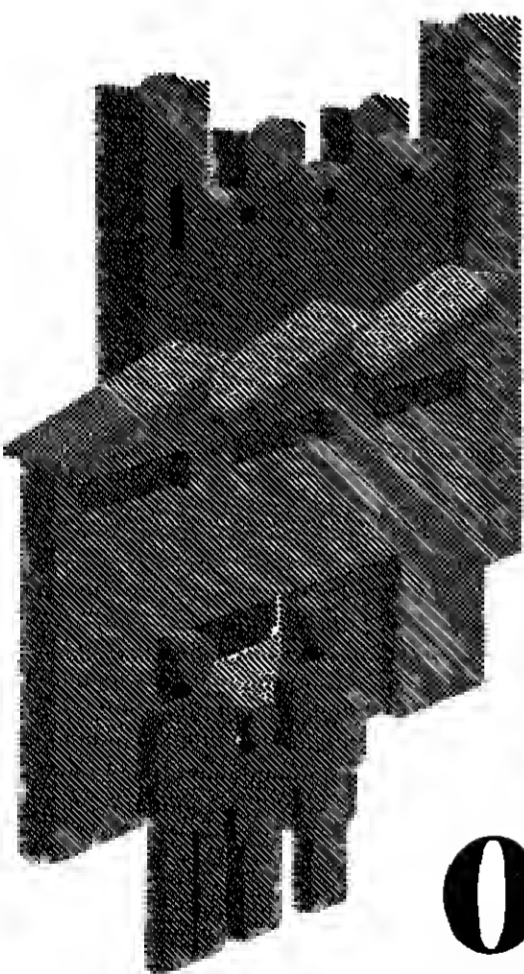
position at the moment looks blocked. And so does the other side of the coin of Italian foreign policy. Rome remains firmly attached to the European ideal.

Much of the policy involving the PLO had been intended as an approach to be looked at, and, it was hoped, backed by, the Community because one of the slogans of Italian policy is that a decision taken by 12 countries is qualitatively different from one by an individual country.

The logical conclusion to draw would be that a decision such as that taken in London of severing relations with Syria should not first be decided, then offered to the other members of the Community for their blessing: it should ideally be agreed first by the whole Community.

But that too is looking increasingly Utopian. Which brings one back to the traditional view that keeping up contacts with everybody, especially with the more difficult countries, is as good an alternative as the present moment offers to that clear, constructive set of policy decisions on the problems of the Mediterranean which elude the Italians as they do everyone else.

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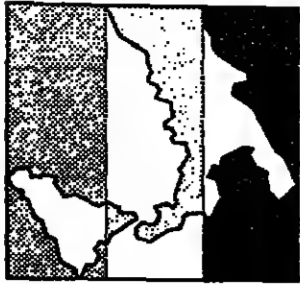
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With their finances reorganized and fat profits flowing in, Italian entrepreneurs are looking for foreign companies to buy. Raul Gardini, the chairman of Ferruzzi, is among them, as Peter Nichols reports at right. Below, John Earle looks at Signor Gardini's peers



Leading industrialists Mario Schimberni of Montedison, left, Raul Gardini of Ferruzzi and Carlo de Benedetti of Olivetti

The three money musketeers

Scarcely a week passes without news of some Italian purchase of a foreign company or joint venture abroad. Names such as Carlo de Benedetti of Olivetti and Raul Gardini of Ferruzzi are increasingly familiar to the international public. Has some new species been born, the international Italian entrepreneur, prowling the jungle of the world economy? The reply in the Milan business world is a straight "No". Italian firms have been interested in expanding abroad for years. Pirelli founded Pirelli General Cable Works in Southampton in 1914. Olivetti had factories in Scotland and elsewhere long before Signor de Benedetti's arrival. The state oil corporation, ENI, set up a joint production venture with Iran in 1957 in an attack on the monopoly of the international oil companies, the Seven Sisters, as they used to be called. Fiat, the car-maker, has for years been a world trader. But for years foreign-minded entrepreneurs faced all kinds of difficulties. First came two world wars and the intervening period of Fascism, intent on economic self-sufficiency. After the Second World War, energies were devoted to national reconstruction. In the 1970s and early 1980s companies had to cope with two oil shocks, high inflation and recession. Investing abroad was hampered by a mass of restrictions, now being gradually eased. What is new, however, is an explosion in entrepreneurial activity, as firms reap the benefit of financial reorganization, abundant cash flows and fat profits. Opportunities in Italy

are often limited, and it is natural to look abroad. Even so Franco Reviglio, ENI's chairman, estimates Italian investment abroad at the equivalent of only 2 to 3 per cent of gross domestic product, about the same as investment by foreign companies in Italy. This, he said in a recent lecture in London, is well behind the 5 or 6 per cent attributed to both West Germany and Japan, let alone the 20 per cent estimated for the UK. All indications are that the Italian level will increase. Some activity goes on without making the splash that surrounds more recent actors on the scene. Pirelli, still under family control, sees itself as Italy's most multinational Italian group. Reorganized since the failure of the disastrous marriage with Dunlop into a complicated structure of four companies with the Pirelli name (two registered in Italy, two in Switzerland), it has 117 plants in 16 countries, mostly making cables. About 70 per cent of group output is produced abroad. Early this year it bought Metzler Kautschuk of West Germany, which specializes in rubber products. Other recent moves in the tyre sector include new plants in Tunisia, Brazil and, jointly with the Birta group, in Orissa state in India. In the cable sector, which includes the high-technology fields of optical fibres and transmission systems, Pirelli has bought stakes in Focom of

Britain and Valec of France and has taken full control of Pirelli-Ericsson cables in Australia. Last year two small special cables and optical-fibre plants were opened at Eastleigh, Hampshire. By contrast, Fiat, whose consolidated net profit last year of 1,326 billion lire (about \$950 million) was a record for an Italian concern, has a strong management strategy that evidently does not make it an easy partner for foreigners. Ventures in motor cars with Citroën and in earth-moving equipment with Allis Chalmers of the US have not been a success. A proposal for collaboration in Europe with Ford broke down last year. Early this year, however, with United Technologies, it bought a 29.9 per cent share in Westland helicopters. Signor de Benedetti, before moving to Olivetti, had an abortive period in Fiat's top management, followed by an ill-judged collaboration with the late Roberto Calvi at Banco Ambrosiano. One of the fastest movers on the international scene, he has this year announced eight purchases or joint ventures abroad in France, the US, West Germany, Switzerland and, as subsidiary of an Italian acquisition, Belgium, as well as the establishment of a French holding company. Four of these initiatives are in computers and automation, two in car components, one in food and one

in finance. They include a substantial stake in the French car component maker Valeo, and a deal with Volkswagen that brought in Triumph-Adler. If Signor de Benedetti was the first of a new generation to jolt the established way of life, he has been followed by Raul Gardini of the Ravenna-based Ferruzzi agricultural group. Recently attention in Italy has been monopolized by Signor Gardini's emergence as the biggest single shareholder in the Montedison chemical group, but he has not withdrawn from the fight for British Sugar. Ferruzzi already controls Eridania of Italy and Béghin-Say of France (paper as well as sugar), and if it adds British Sugar, it will become number one in Europe. Third of the three musketeers is Mario Schimberni of Montedison who, in a elusive duel, has been trying to obtain Egyptian-born Refaat el Sayed's controlling share in the Swedish pharmaceuticals group Fermenta, which also has an important Italian subsidiary, Piellet. Signor Schimberni has pulled Montedison around to profitability after years of losses and political interference, and wishes to move further away from petrochemicals. Lastly, the state sector should not be forgotten. ENI, which is making record profits, has through its subsidiary, Agip, 162 oil and gas joint ventures in 27 countries. It has combined with ICI of Britain to make PVC and with a Saudi Arabian company to make MTBE additive for petrol at Al Jubail on the Gulf.

One of the fastest international movers, he has announced eight buys this year

Centuries of drive to take on the British

The beautiful Venetian house belonging to Raul Gardini, Ferruzzi's chairman, is small compared to the 3½ million acres of farmland owned by his group in three continents. But possession of the Ca' dario, a recent purchase, says something about the man. To begin with, a certain self-confidence is needed to live in a 15th-century private palace on the Grand Canal, even just at weekends. It was briefly and tragically inhabited by Kit Lambert, the late pop-group manager. He is supposed to have been attracted to it because he heard a story that somebody had been murdered there. The dominating presence in the house still seems to be that of the man who built it, probably designing it himself, leaving his mark in the form of a signature in Latin across the facade with a dedication to "the spirit of the city", to Venice itself. Giovanni Dario was a rich businessman and diplomat who successfully negotiated with the Turks when their military supremacy under Muhammad II was threatening the Venetian republic. He built up a personal relationship of mutual esteem with the Ottoman ruler and his brilliant mediation won him the gratitude of the Venetians. But he never forgot that he was a businessman and that trade had allowed him to accumulate enough wealth to devote time to study, read and practise Greek, which he spoke well and which was essential to Levant diplomacy at the time. The great house across the canal from the Gritti Palace is an apt memorial to an original personality. And, if it can sometimes be dangerous to press precedents across the centuries too hard, the connection between Giovanni Dario and Raul Gardini, merchant negotiator beneath the same roof but parted by 500 years of history, is far from fanciful. Like Dario, Signor Gardini comes from the Upper Adriatic: not from Venice but from the prosperous provincial background of Ravenna. He and Ferruzzi emerged into the international limelight

with their campaign for buying or obtaining control of British Sugar after Signor Gardini had added French sugar interests to his already substantial Italian holdings in the sugar industry. If he clears the hurdle of the UK Monopolies Commission, which is looking at his position, and manages to obtain British Sugar against the competition of Tate & Lyle, he would control nearly a quarter of European sugar production. Opposition to his ambitions has come from British farmers. He hopes to keep that in check by his appointment of Sir Richard Butler, a former chairman of the Farmers' Union, to preside over his British subsidiary. He detects

one of that select band of Italian businessmen behind their country's dramatic expansion of international contacts and activities which was summed up in the *Financial Times'* headline, *The Italians Are Counting*. What he insists on is that the group he heads is more than highly prosperous: it also has a philosophy, which is largely his. His provincial background (meaning that he comes from a land-owning family and is married to one of the daughters of Serafino Ferruzzi, the firm's founder, a neighbour in Ravenna) is the source of it. He believes in the application of technology to agriculture, and explains amusingly how his workers are taught to apply new methods on Ferruzzi estates in Argentina or Uruguay. But he does not want to destroy country life, explaining: "It is important to have faith in the idea that the rural world must go on, and must date itself still more." He is convinced that there is a strong link between farmers the world over because they all have the same aim: to have the most they can from the land. He sees better prospects for them if they can work in a more unified structure. One of his aims is to make use of cereal and sugar surpluses for industrial use, in biotechnology and petrol additives. To do this, he believes he must have a large share of the market. He is convinced that Britain is now irreversibly a part of Europe, whatever residual mistrust there may be towards the Continent. And that is why he argues that he can offer so much more than his rivals for British Sugar. He says: "A purchase by Tate & Lyle would in effect mean nothing by comparison with the vistas that we can open." The spirit of the house may have something to do with the adroit way in which, like Giovanni Dario, he can mix the profit motive with international negotiation and a confident philosophy in the regional strength of what he is doing.

A purchase by Tate & Lyle would mean nothing compared with the vistas we can open

widespread diffidence in British opinion about his ambitions. His grizzled good looks - he is a sailor of international class - seem to evoke the *Don Giovanni* image, and misuse of funds on the part of some Italian farmers, especially in the South, from the European Community has probably contributed to this touch of suspicion at the presence of a powerful Italian group in British agriculture. Signor Gardini is full of confidence as he explains over dinner in the garden of Ca' dario why he feels he cannot lose. He has brought Ferruzzi to third place in turnover terms among privately owned groups in Italy after Fiat and Montedison, in which he has acquired a 22 per cent stake, making him the single biggest shareholder. More to the point, in British terms, is that Ferruzzi is the biggest multinational operating in the field of industrialized agriculture. He is also

A VINEYARD CALLED ITALY



that the emperor Domitian was forced to curb the spreading of the cultivation of the vine. Professor Dalmasso in a work on Tuscan viticulture and oenology, states that the vine plant existed in that part of northern central Italy, from the dawn of history, long before man appeared on the earth. According to him, some fossil vines found in the trawling rocks of S. Vivaldo, known as "Vitis Ausoniae", a variety of the "Vitis Vulpina" are to be regarded as the ancestors of the wild vines and quite possibly of the very vines cultivated nowadays in this celebrated region. So, did the vineyard called Italy start in Tuscany? Certainly viticulture, as we know it, was started by the Etruscans, a people from the north-east that invaded northern Italy and eventually settled down in Tuscany to which it gave the name. Here, in what Olive Hamilton described in her book as the paradise of British exiles, the cultivation of the vine is a major industry. Chianti, probably the best known local wine, is made by some seven thousand registered producers and its quality, according to their skill, certainly can reach extraordinary heights. Tuscany excels as one of the leading wine producing regions of Italy and boasts reds of great repute such as Brunello di Montalcino, Nobile di Montepulciano and the white Vernaccia di San Gimignano and, of late Galestro and Bianco della Lega, two new wines made to meet the requirements of the young drinkers of today. Brunello di Montalcino, Nobile di Montepulciano and Chianti, are now wines of DOCG status. The "G" stands for "garantito" and this gives the consumer an extra assurance of the quality of the wine that has been scrupulously vetted by panels of masters appointed by the government. This category, that of DOCG wines only include five styles, the three mentioned and Barolo and Barbaresco, made in Piedmont, the northern region bordering France. These two are red and among the best known wines of Italy, the former often referred to as "the wine of the kings" since it was the favourite wine at the court of Austria. Like elsewhere also here as Piedmont, besides the full bodied generous reds there is a new generation of whites such as Gavi, made from the corse grapes in an area between Alessandria and Genova, and Arnes an elegant dry wine rediscovered near Alba. So, wherever it may have started originally, the vineyard called Italy is very much thriving and the choice of wines it offers is second to none. Italy is the garden of Europe with its natural beauty and art and architectural treasures is still very much to be discovered so are its wines whether produced on the slopes of the Alps or of mount Etna in Sicily, on the shores of the glacial lakes of the north or on the tiny islands scattered in the Tyrrhenian Sea. The choice is yours! BRUNO ROCCARATI Bruno Roccarati is the author of *VINO VINO 200+ IDOC+ DOCG Wines & Wine Roads of Italy* published on 23rd October. To be Harper Trade International Ltd., Harling House, 3751 Great Suffolk St., London SE1, price £5.95 available at Harlands. Available at your local publisher at £7.95 postage included. Issued by the Italian Trade Centre, London.

Just over a century ago, fossil leaves were found by Abraham Massalongo, an Italian botanist, in the rocks of Bolca, a small village high on the hills above Verona, near lake Garda, in Northern Italy. These were dated as some 40 million years and have belonged to an early ancestor of the wild vine from which our "Vitis Vulpina" derived. The age of the "Ampelophyllum Bolcaense", as this fossil is now known, makes one's mind boggle, as indeed do the other fossils of that marine life to be found in the ray museum at Bolca. The notion of time as we currently know it, becomes more difficult to grasp and yet, as one leaves the museum and is nearly run over by a roaring motorbike and the blaring transistor radios of the local youths fill the air with their loud music, history becomes suddenly very much a thing of the past. In the distance are neat rows of vines covering the hillside in it here where the vineyard called Italy first started? We are in Veneto, a region of north-eastern Italy that offers a great range of natural beauty, from the breathtaking peaks of the Dolomites to the plains of the Adriatic coast, as well as man made masterpieces like Venice, the Queen of the sea, the capital of the region. Some of the many wines produced here are well known to the consumer. This is the case of Valpolicella, Soave and others, but of late new names have appeared on wine merchants' lists. Lagarina, a crisp white from the south of lake Garda, Brunico di Cusazza, another white from the same area, Recioto Amarono della Valpolicella, a densely fruited red with almost resin-like richness and the smooth flavour of very ripe grapes, Venezzago a red made in the Bordeaux style that reaches considerable heights and is regarded as one of the best reds of this region. A little further north, towards the Brenner Pass, is the region of Trentino-Alto-Adige. If you travel along the motorway eventually leading to the Pass, you go along the valley of the Adige river and on either side you see a sea of vines that extends to the slopes of the nearby hills. Once upon a time the glaciers pushed down along these valleys to eventually form the various

northern Italian lakes such as that of Garda. Now, the fertile soil is home to the vine as indeed it has been for a very long time. Several wine areas are made here, mostly named after the variety that is predominant in their making. They are the various Riesling Italic, Traminer Aromatico, Pinot Grigio and many others, often known by their German names: Weisstraminer, Gewurztraminer, Rulander. Their labels are designed with a definite Austro-German style and they are mostly grouped under the umbrella of a specific DOC (Denominazione di Origine Controllata), or controlled denomination (or origin) such as that of Trentino or Alto Adige. This system of DOC umbrellas has been used also in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, a small region in the extreme east, by the Yugoslav border. There, the DOCs Grave, Isorzo, Collio, Colli Orientali each cover a dozen or so wines named after the grape variety they are made from and we find again familiar names such as Pinot Grigio, Chardonnay, Tocai as well as the names of varieties peculiar to this area such as Verduzzo, Refosco or Picolit. The latter, under the DOC Colli Orientali, is a legendary white produced by few growers that take particular pride in perpetuating the production of what is known as the Chateau d'Yquem of Italy. This wine was well known since the latter part of the eighteenth century and graced the tables of the courts of Europe. Cryptogamic diseases first, then frost, have almost destroyed most of the finest vineyards of what is reputed to be the best dessert wine made in Italy. Fortunately, Professor Dalmasso, a famous Italian oenologist, has been successful in cross-breeding the prolific variety with others and this is an important step towards re-establishing new vineyards. On the whole, Italy has some 1.5 million hectares (just short of 3.5 million acres) under vine, with a production of grapes per hectare averaging above 9 tons. Red wines have lost ground to whites and some varieties have increased their share, such as Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Riesling Italic. All twenty regions of Italy produce wine and the advent of the Denominazione di Origine

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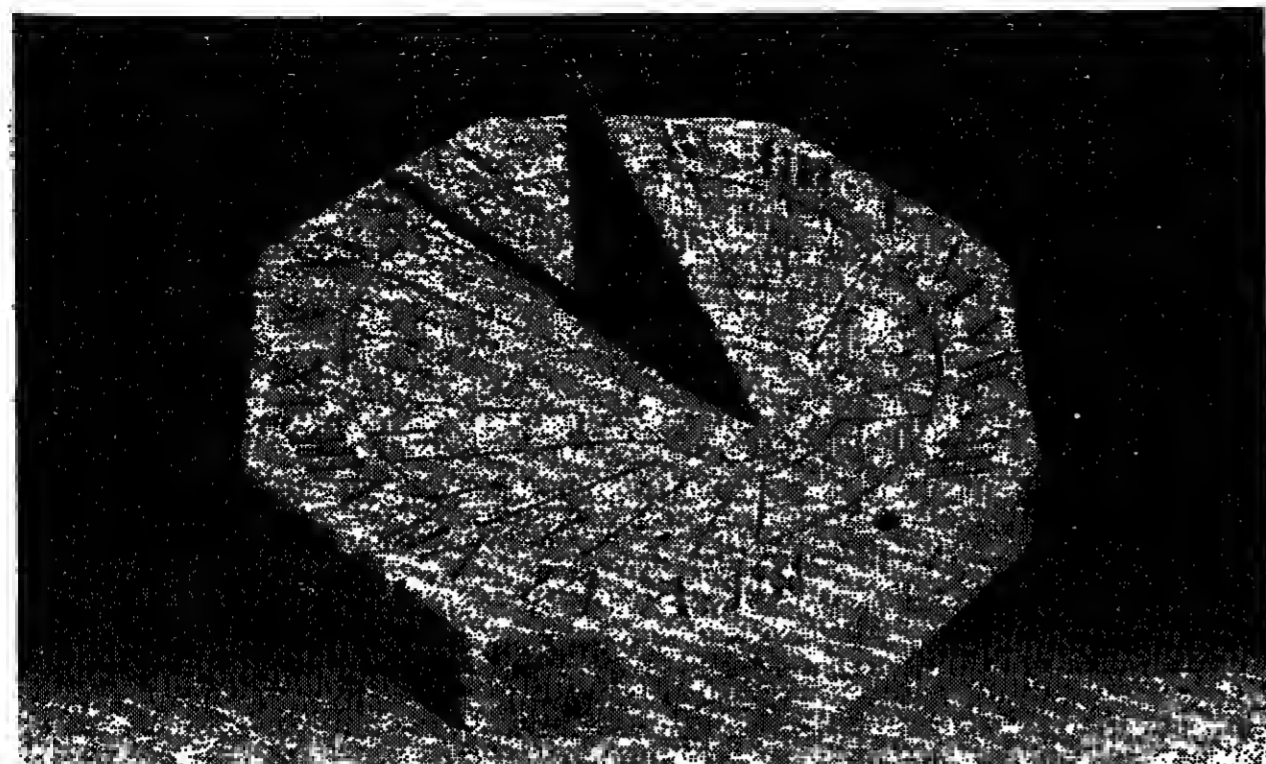
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ITALY/5

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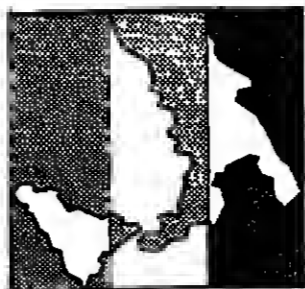


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A bigger slice for family business

On a windswept hill on the edge of Ancona stands a tiny building which houses an institute concerned with studying the structure of industry and marketing. It is an example of Italian ingenuity, fulfilling a need not met by the state.

Professor Giorgio Foa, president and founder of the Istituto Adriano Olivetti di studi per la Gestione dell'Economia e delle Aziende (Istao), explains that it "came about by default in 1967 because the faculty of economics at Ancona university could not match the demands made upon it, being too theoretical and abstract".

Professor Foa is interested in the immediate application of economics, not in its theory. Apart from the Marches, his native region, the North-East - Veneto and Friuli-Venezia Giulia - and most of southern Italy have never been agriculturally rich, because of their mountainous terrain, developing instead small industries, manufacturing furniture, toys, suitcases, shoes and textiles.

The problem is how to introduce technology into these firms without damaging their individual and entrepreneurial talent, and to remedy their failure to plan expansion properly.

Professor Foa and his team at Istao apply economics to industry, and in particular to the small-business sector,



where firms tend to expand at random. The institute both future industrialists and experienced managers to apply their knowledge to the problems of growing companies.

The children of hard-working, self-made men in Italy are prone to become spoilt and uninterested in their fathers' businesses. The fathers do not like to give power to somebody outside the family circle. They hate to delegate to a trained manager and would not think of sending their children to attend a course on practical economics.

"Istao's ideal seminarist is the son of the man who



Small wonder: the Ciuffo family - Alessandro, left, father Sergio, and Alessandro's brother Paolo on their magazine stall. The family have sold 3,000 different titles since 1932

founded the business," Professor Foa says. "If we succeed in attracting fathers and their sons, after an initial resistance we meet with a certain success."

"Some are drawn by the famous names in industry who give the occasional seminar. When both fathers and sons see that Istao can be useful, they return. They even think of looking for a qualified manager."

Most of those who consult the institute tend to have small businesses employing 20 to 25 people and are conscious of their limitations. All export their produce but often at unfavourable prices, a negative kind of expansion.

Istao was founded by the Social Science Research Council in New York and the Olivetti Foundation, with the help of the US Council for National Research.

It does not aim at making money. Professor Foa said: "Its object is to contribute to the public interest by forming professional cadres to manage the economy through activities complementary to those which are taught at universities. This is achieved through courses, seminars, meetings, studies, research and other initiatives."

The board of Istao includes Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, Governor of the Bank of Italy, and the institute includes many well-known politicians, economists and industrialists among its members.

Most of its funds came from the EEC, the Bank of Italy, the para-statal organizations IRI and ENI and the Marches region. The institute depends partly on the goodwill of private enterprise.

Professor Foa worked in Rome with the late Enrico Mattei, head of ENI, before returning to Ancona. A slightly built man of huge energy, with crisp grey hair and a broad smile, he has become almost a legend among industrialists and economists. He was the first to understand the importance of "black" labour in the Italian economy.

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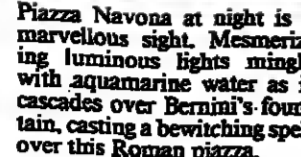
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Joe Vito 15/80

Fears that keep tourists at bay



Terrorist attacks in Europe have stopped many American tourists from going to Italy. Millions are now being spent to bring them back



Piazza Navona at night is a marvellous sight. Mesmerizing luminous lights mingle with aquamarine water as it cascades over Bernini's fountain, casting a bewitching spell over this Roman piazza.

Caricature artists gather on canvas stools to entertain tourists, many American, as they stroll between the Tre Scalmi cafe and their hotels.

This is the scene most tourists know. But this year the atmosphere in the piazza is different. The caricaturist is not amused as he paces idly around the fountain looking hopefully for groups of Americans to stop with his sketches.

The assumption that US tourists will, like swallows, arrive with the spring has received a fundamental shock.

A fall of more than 50 per cent

The volatile nature of Mediterranean politics, the anti-Americanism of Colonel Gaddafi, the December massacres at Rome and Vienna airports close on the heels of the TWA and Achille Lauro hijacks, outrage in the US press and the bombing of Libya in April have cut some categories of US tourists to Europe and Italy by 75 per cent.

Worst-affected have been Rome, Venice and Florence, whose five-star de luxe hotel chains like Ciga, Sheraton and Holiday Inn, and quality shops such as Gucci and Fendi, normally welcome a high proportion of these US visitors.

Last year nearly three million American tourists spent their dollars in Italy. This year a fall of more than 50 per cent is expected.

For the first time in the history of Italian tourism, public and private operators, including Enit, the Italian

government travel office, Alitalia, the Italian airline, FAIAT, the Italian hoteliers association, American Express, and Banco Nazionale del Lavoro, joined forces to launch a \$4.2 million advertising and public-relations campaign in the US.

The campaign, which started on September 29 and runs until November 3, has placed TV commercials on 38 channels.

The promotion includes a \$1.4 million press campaign aimed at publications such as *The Los Angeles Times*, *New Yorker* and *USA Today*, and a public relations drive offering trips to Italy to the American press and travel trade.

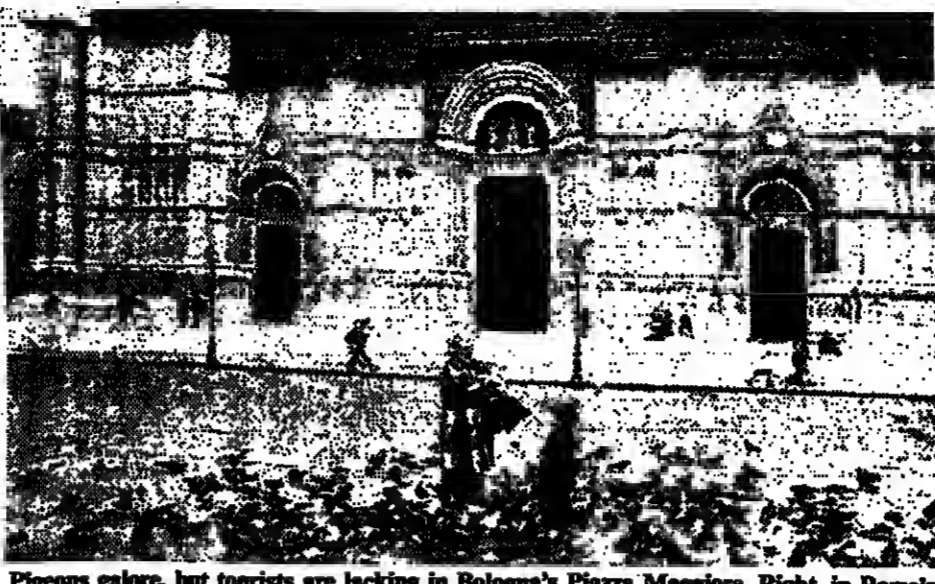
A similar promotion, costing £3 million, is to be launched in Britain and Japan.

This year US tourists heading for Europe were given the following advice by American Express: it is a personal decision, and we recommend travellers be prudent and exercise common sense while abroad. It was not surprising that in the four months from April to July this year, 50,000 fewer Americans went to Italy than in the same period last year.

Their absence is a serious blow to the tourist industry, which generates 25,000 billion lire (about £12.5 billion) a year and employs 1.8 million people, 50 per cent full-time, the rest in high season.

Incentive travel has received the hardest blow, with cancellations of between 80 and 100 per cent. Given the advance nature of bookings for this type of travel, there is little hope of recovering next year's losses. It is not expected to pick up again before 1988.

Last year, Italy's gross national product was worth 684,843 billion lire. Of this, 16,722 billion lire, or 2.5 per cent, came from tourism as foreign currency earnings. This



Pigeons galore, but tourists are lacking in Bologna's Piazza Maggiore. Right, in Rome's Piazza Navona, an instant-portrait artist has made a catch

exceeded by 12,362 billion lire the sum spent by Italians holidaying abroad, and compares with a 6,000 billion lire surplus in 1980.

Latest estimates for 1986 suggest that the loss of 52 per cent of the US tourist market will produce a fall of 8 per cent in foreign currency earnings or about 1,000 billion lire.

What causes the collective folly?

Despite this loss in dollar inflow, tourist earnings for 1986 are expected to remain at the same level as in 1985, but, as the Bank of Italy points out, this is not a positive result. The falling dollar and oil prices will do more to close the trade deficit for 1986 than tourism.

Fortunately, the disastrous situation which prevailed between April and August appears to be easing. Enit estimates that the year will

close with a 0.7 per cent increase in earnings, despite a drop in foreign visitors of 2.1 per cent.

A 2.5 per cent increase in the number of Italians taking holidays at home, and rising numbers from countries such as Britain (up 10 per cent) and Japan (up 3 per cent) have provided a counterbalance.

Alitalia, Pan Am and American Express all confirm that business is at last picking up. Dr Giuseppe Sebasti, Alitalia's vice director of sales, said: "We suffered a very serious loss of 25 per cent in US-Italy traffic between April and July. We have never had a decrease of this amount before." Alitalia had to cut capacity by 10 per cent.

Angelo Bettoia, chairman of FAIAT, said: "In 40 years as a hotelier I have never experienced a crisis of this sort. It is not just terrorism that has made the US tourist abandon the European market, but a

collective folly and we must find out what is causing this.

"My big fear is that, like the start of any new vogue or fashion by a small minority, it will catch on. Rome, Venice are Florence are the national flags of tourism, but if the image of big cities is suddenly not as brilliant, we shall start to get a recession. This is where the risk lies." This year 15.6 per cent fewer people have visited those three cities.

In response to Signor Bettoia's concern, the hoteliers' federation has initiated a research project at Perugia university, in conjunction with other major universities such as New York's Cornell, to find out what is causing the decline.

But Italians be reassured. A survey just published by the Pennsylvania Institute shows that after Denmark, Italy is the country where most Americans would like to live.

Judith Parsons



Business, "Professors... If we succeed... their... on... in... a... They even think... a... qualified... those who... to... 25... of... all... at... a... of... expansion."

Italy was founded by the Social Science Research Council in New York and the help of the US Council in National Research.

It does not aim at making money. Professor Fox said the public interest is to contribute to the economy through activities complementary to those which are taught at universities. This is achieved through courses, seminars, meetings, study research and other initiatives.

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He was the first to understand the importance of "black" labour in the Italian economy.

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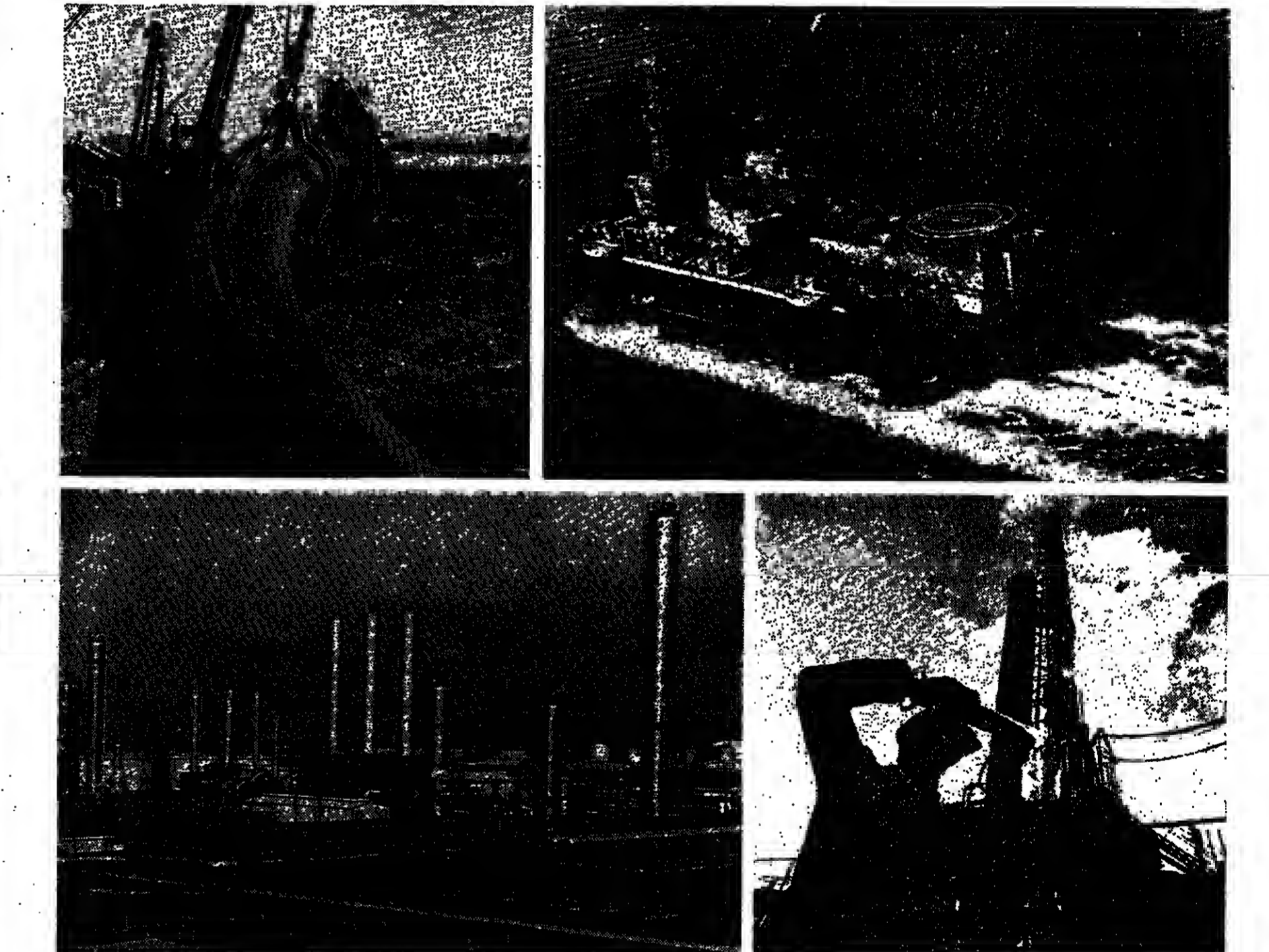
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Companies of the ENI Group are always working towards this end in all continents of the world.

Today, over one third of the total revenue of the Group is derived from sources outside Italy through the supply of goods and services, many of which, due to their advanced technology, have been incorporated into the industrialisation and development plans of many countries and which have also helped Italian products to penetrate those markets.

ENI Group companies are involved in all aspects of the energy sector, including the chemical industry, engineering and services, mechanical manufacturing, textile machinery and textiles, along with mining and metallurgy.

In some of the sectors, such as engineering and services and mechanical manufacturing, Group companies are more heavily involved in international projects than in the Italian domestic scene.

Eni

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ITALY/7

FOCUS

Why farming falls on thorny ground



Anyone who thinks of Italian farming as an easy business in a sunny Mediterranean country where everything grows is deeply mistaken. Nature has provided proportionately more mountains and difficult hilly ground than anywhere else in the European Community.

Then man has complicated things by setting up the equivalent of more than 20 ministries dealing with agriculture throughout the country.

The Ministry of Agriculture in Rome has overall authority, except for fisheries (Ministry of Merchant Marine) and animal health (veterinary department of the health ministry). There was, therefore, little the minister could do beyond protest when Brussels decided to ban animal imports from Italy during a recent foot and mouth epidemic — it was his colleague at the health ministry who had to act on the decision.

In other branches of agriculture the effective voice is that of the *Assessorato* or "Ministry" of Agriculture in each of the 20 regional governments. Under the constitution "hunting, fishing in inland waters, agriculture and forestry" are among matters on which the regions legislate.

This has encouraged the growth of local lobbies and pressure groups, amid a generally politicized atmosphere.

For years the Christian Democrats have had a strong following among peasants and smallholders with their *Coltivatori Diretti* organization. In areas where the left is strong the Communist-Socialist *Concoltivatori* are a force to be reckoned with.

The third big farmers organization, *Confagricoltura*,

claims to be non-political though it is a natural mouth-piece for the large and often technically more advanced farmers.

It suits the politicians to keep holdings numerous and small — each farming family represents votes — and to retain farmers' loyalty with a policy of subsidies and hand-outs. Farmers come to take easy credit and cut-price facilities for granted. This is reflected in Brussels, where the Italians have the reputation of being quick off the mark in asking for aid.

The press writes of deliberate overproduction of Sicilian oranges or Neapolitan tomatoes or of claims submitted for more olive trees destroyed by winter frost than were planted all for the sake of some national or European reimbursement.

Officials at *Confagricoltura* are the first to criticize the politicized mentality and malpractices in the farming world. At the root of the trouble, they maintain, is the

Every litre of olive oil make costs at least three times its market value

absence of a long-term government strategy that would give agriculture the same national priority as in northern Community countries.

Any policy worthy of the name must take into account the diversified types of farming from hill to plain and from the temperate north to the arid south. The result is a fragmented patchwork of holdings officially only an average 4.8 hectares (about 11.9 acres) compared to 10.7 in Spain, 64 in Britain and 160 in the US.

Italy's 2,832,000 farms are 10 times more numerous than Britain's 269,000. Out of the country's working population 12.3 per cent are still on the land.

These figures reflect a still backward and vulnerable agri-

culture. It is exposed to competition from the newer Community members, Greece, Spain and Portugal, though politically their interests coincide and, if they can speak with one voice, they can carry more weight in Brussels.

Farmers' organizations express more concern about the threat from other Mediterranean countries and, above all, from the US, whose protectionist tendencies are seen as more dangerous for Italy than for northern Europe.

For years agriculture has represented the second biggest deficit in the trade balance, after oil. But while the oil deficit is slackening the agricultural deficit has risen relentlessly from 5,068 billion lire in 1986 to more than 17,000 billion lire (about £8.5 million) now.

Much of this is structural and difficult to reduce significantly. *Confagricoltura* estimates that 45 per cent is made up of commodities not produced at home (coffee, tea, cocoa, tropical fruits) or used by industry manufacturing for export (hides, cotton, wool) and another 14 per cent is subject to Community production ceilings (dairy produce, sugar).

In the last half of the 1970s the value of agricultural production rose by an average annual 2.7 per cent. But in the 1980s it has been declining — by an estimated 1.5 per cent in real terms in 1985 and by 2.9 per cent in 1984.

Yet, if these figures make discouraging reading, certain facts should not be forgotten. Italy remains second to

France as agricultural producer in the Community, ahead of West Germany and Britain. It has the biggest wine output in the world, even if its reputation took a blow with the methanol scandal, which was confined to a limited area and a handful of producers.

It is behind only the US as producer and exporter of fruit and vegetables, through orange and lemon exports to northern Europe are in serious decline. Its 25 per cent share of northern Europe's citrus fruit requirements in 1960 had

fallen, according to



Traditional and modern: a peasant woman picking the apple crop, and above, a spraying machine solves the back ache

Confagricoltura, to 4 per cent in 1985. It is Europe's biggest producer of olive oil.

On the micro-economic level, farming can be a highly successful and profitable business. In the Lombardy plain some dairy farms achieve milk yields claimed to compare with the best of those in the US. Among wines, Brunello di Montalcino in Tuscany would not have achieved its reputation but for the flair of individual vineyard owners like the Biondi-Santi family and Donna Francesca Colombini.

A last developing field is that of soya cultivation, in which Italy is now leader in Europe, while interesting

experiments are under way in the south to grow the oil-rich jobaba tree from New Mexico. The list could go on.

Sometimes Britons who buy a place in the Italian countryside are tempted into farming. They must be prepared for an expensive hobby. Sir Joseph

Cheyne, curator of the Keats-Shelley memorial house in Rome, has 10.5 hectares in Umbria and, he said: "Every litre of olive oil I make costs at least three times its market value." His son has therefore branched into another activity, running a horse-riding school. It is sideline fields such as this that may offer prospects.

JE



Surviving the wine scandal

The last thing the Italians wanted this spring was a wine scandal. Just as the finest and rarest Italian wines were at last bringing worldwide respectability, credibility and prestige for their first division growers, the methyl alcohol crisis occurred — possibly the most shocking the wine world has experienced.

Overnight the world's press was full of grim reports of Italy's distinctly dubious vinous past when substances as diverse as banana skins and ox blood had found their way into Italian wine vats. Added to which were the horrific daily accounts of the methyl alcohol scandal that in the end resulted in 21 known deaths.

Methyl alcohol or methanol is a normal by-product of fermentation that can occur naturally up to a level of 0.5 grams a litre. The Italian limit is 0.3 grams a litre for red wine and 0.25 grams for white.

Methyl alcohol is not the same substance as ethyl alcohol, which the body can tolerate. Just 10 millilitres of methanol causes blindness in some, and 30 could be fatal.

How Italian wine came to be contaminated with a known poison to lethal levels is still a question that has not been answered fully by the Italian authorities.

The first producer to be implicated was Vincenzo Odore, a bottler in Piedmont whose two litre bottles of contaminated Barbera were on sale in Italian supermarkets for ludicrously low prices.

One of Signor Odore's suppliers was the Ciravegna family, also based in Piedmont, which was apparently the major source of methanol-contaminated wine. Three other suppliers of these lethal wines — Signori Barocchini, Bernardi and Fusco — were also named.

Like Ciravegna most of these firms were based in north-west Italy in Piedmont, but some of the contaminated wines came from the south.

All of the methanol-laced wine was confined in the low priced, low quality level of the Italian wine market. At this end of the chain, wine is sold more on alcohol degree and cheapness of price than on any quality factor.

Italian wine laws, unlike those of France, forbid chaptalization where sugar is added to the fermenting juice to increase the eventual alcohol degree of the wine.

Disreputable, greedy Italian producers keen to increase a wine's alcohol degree and also its price have to resort to other methods. Hence the use of methanol, which is both easy to add and use and difficult to trace.

No one, however, would wish to kill off their customers deliberately and many feel that the Ciravegna family and others miscalculated when doctoring their wines with methanol.

Another theory claims that the methanol-laced wines were due to be distilled as part of the EEC programme to contain the wine lake. With the EEC distillate payments made on alcohol strength alone, adding methanol would fetch a higher price. The deaths apparently occurred when someone mistakenly connected the wrong lorry to the wrong tank.

It is unlikely that the full story will ever be known.

Given such a damning sequence of events, most Italian wine traders in Britain felt that it would put the image, reputation and sales of their wines back 100 years. In fact the reverse has occurred. Sales suffered only a slight dip during the few weeks the event was reported and have now picked up to levels that are better than ever before.

Unlike the damaging after-effects of the Austrian di-ethylacetate glycol scandal which crippled the sales of Austrian wines, the Italian methanol crisis was limited to the cheapest,

Methanol is easy to use and difficult to trace

low quality wine none of which, as far as anyone knows, has been exported to Britain.

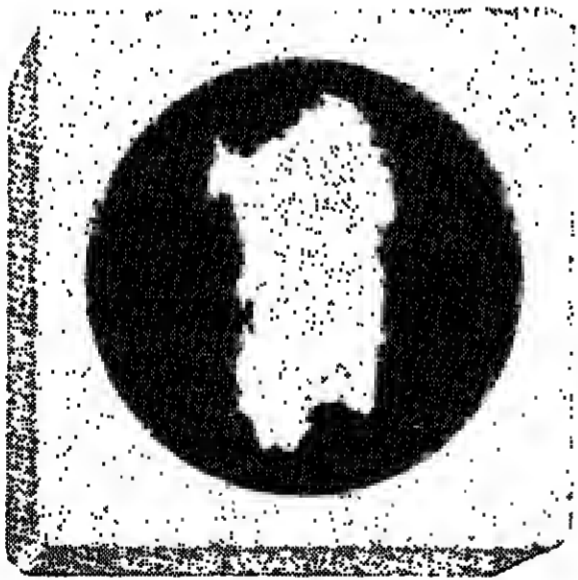
In addition, the names of the Italian producers involved were obscure and unknown to the British market, whereas the Austrian producers were well known off-licence and wine merchant names.

As the methanol crisis grew the Italian authorities, not normally noted for their quick reflexes, did take relatively prompt steps, confiscating contaminated wine and imprisoning the guilty producers.

The authorities also insisted that all Italian wines to be exported must have a clean Certificate of Analysis before leaving the country.

Renato Trestini, director of Allvini, one of the leading Italian wine importers, and Master of Wine, Nicholas Belfrage, a specialist in Italian wine, see this as a retrograde step leading to lengthy delays and excessive expense on the part of the producers.

Jane MacQuitty
Wine Correspondent



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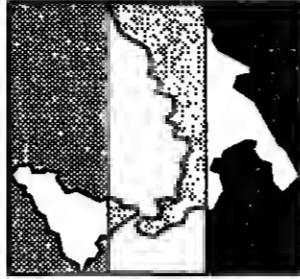
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ITALY/9

FOCUS

Nearly a thousand perished in the Friuli earthquake: this is how the rest survived



Italians received a bad press for the failures in reconstruction after two earthquakes to the South. In Friuli, by contrast, much has been achieved. John Earle reports

For five days this month inhabitants of the earthquake-prone zone of central Friuli once again saw tented camps with uniformed Red Cross volunteers, stretchers being readied for casualties, and ambulances speeding along country roads.

This was the area near Udine in north-east Italy where a shock on May 6, 1976 killed 989, injured more than 3,000 and made 100,000 homeless. A further shock the following September destroyed many buildings that had remained precariously standing.

Only this time the Red Cross presence was because of an exercise involving 650 of its workers from all north Italy, with 200 vehicles, including 100 ambulances and a helicopter. From their four camps they simulated removing people from ruins and, with the help of a computer, transporting 400 injured in one day to hospital. "It was," said Marcello Giuffrida, national coordinator of Red Cross volunteers, "designed to test our operational experience. We only hope ever to have to put our experience into practice on such a scale again."

In fact, tremors are anything but rare in Friuli — a minor one lent a touch of realism to the exercise — and a major earthquake seems to occur every 200 or 250 years. With an eye to the future, the participants carried out a survey among 1,000 families,



submitting questionnaires ranging from their needs in medicines and baby foods to their living patterns and possibilities of evacuation to relatives or friends outside the area.

With such information instantly available, it should be possible to avoid mistakes such as those after the Naples earthquake of 1980, when well-wishers sent tons of aid that was not really needed.

In Friuli, few visible signs of the disaster remain. Officially, more than 90 per cent of reconstruction has been completed. In most places it was decided to rebuild as before, along the same street plans, with the houses retaining their picturesque overhanging Alpine roofs.

It has been an opportunity to provide proper drainage and other modern facilities, such as the gas being brought to many localities from the pipeline that imports methane from the Soviet Union. Anti-seismic standards are applied in rebuilding to the extent, local administrators say, that next time it should be safer to stay at home than rush out of doors.

Of 75,000 houses damaged, 73,500 have been repaired. Of 18,000 destroyed, 16,500 have been rebuilt. About 6,000 people are still living in prefabricated bums, of the 77,000 who spent the first winter in them.

The figures are given by Roberto Dominici, the Christian Democrat assessor or "minister" for reconstruction in the Friuli-Venezia Giulia regional government, who emphasizes that the policy was to help people with public



Earthquake devastation, north and south: the monastery in Gemona, north-east Italy, struck in 1976, top, and, above, rubble in Balvano, near Potenza, caused by a 1980 tremor

grants to build anew, not to compensate them for what they had lost.

The amount that a householder received was calculated according to the number in his or her family and the area in square metres of his home. If the owner did not live in his house, he received only 50 per cent. If the victim was renting, he received a contribution intended to help him to buy his own home.

In this way, Signor Dominici explained, the individual always had to find some money himself, out of savings or by borrowing. People were thus encouraged to show initiative, instead of

sitting back and letting the authorities provide a home.

But the first priority, even before homes, was industry. About 18,000 jobs had been lost in an area traditionally subject to emigration, and it was decided that precedence must be given to enabling people to earn their living.

In Gemona, the town with the biggest death toll (396), the cotton mill was rebuilt and operating a year later. Modern factories for making steel, buses, furniture and kitchenware are strung along the Alpine foothills and, it is maintained, the loss of jobs has been more than made up and emigration stemmed.

A note of pride can be detected in local administrators' voices when speaking of what has been done in Friuli compared to what has not been done in the Belice valley of Sicily after 1968 and the Naples-Irpinia area after 1980.

Friuli has not been immune from scandal, however. The Christian Democrat mayor of a village spent four years in prison for receiving 12 million lire (then about £8,000) from a manufacturer of prefabs. But this is on a small scale compared to reports of what has gone on in the South.

The 10 per cent of reconstruction still outstanding may prove the hardest part of the nut to crack. Those still living in prefabs include the people without resources to build a home. There is also the problem of getting people to return to town or village centres. In Gemona, perched on a hillside, most of the old centre has been rebuilt, including the 13th-century cathedral and the 16th-century town hall. Now, in the words of the mayor, Claudio Sandrucci, it is necessary to put life back into the centre. Many shopkeepers have moved to the plain below, but the mayor says he is threatening to withdraw their trading licences at the end of the year if they fail to return to their former sites.

A few miles up the Tagliamento valley is the medieval walled village of Venzone, carefully restored except for the cathedral, whose 7,000 stones still litter the ground, painstakingly numbered in preparation for rebuilding.



A small street of houses in Gemona, destroyed by the earthquake and now being rebuilt

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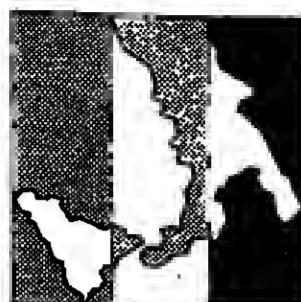
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10/11/86

New TV laws spark battle on the air



and the influence of the political parties have succeeded in striking a balance between private and public television that has so far prevented either RAI or Signor Berlusconi from stealing the whole show.

The anarchic development of Italian television has often provided more colourful and compelling viewing than many of the programmes transmitted.

Later this year Italy expects to introduce for the first time in 10 years regulations governing television, a move which will guarantee further instalments of tense viewing.

The new regulations will finally allow commercial television operators to interconnect transmissions and create the country's first private national networks, broadcasting live news and sport. But tied to the rulings are several anti-trust clauses certain to rock the airwaves.

Until now, only RAI, the state-owned broadcasting organization, has had network status providing live news coverage. Apart from this one stipulation, Italy has remained regulation-free since 1976 after a court decided that a RAI monopoly was no longer constitutional.

The upshot was that anyone who wanted to start a TV station could do so, the only proviso being that transmission be limited to the *ambito locale* — just how local was never defined — and that no live news be broadcast. This would remain the prerogative of RAI and the political parties.

The immediate result was the rise and fall of scores of private stations, which soon fell prey to a handful of professional operators, most notably Silvio Berlusconi, coo owner of the world's most successful network outside the United States.

Italy's skeletal legislation

Italy has about 10 national channels dominated by Rai Uno, Due and Tre and matched by Silvio Berlusconi's three commercial channels, Canale 5, Rete 4, and Italia 1. The smaller private channels include EuroTV, a syndicate headed by Calisto Tanzi, Telemontecarlo, 80 per cent owned by the Brazilian Globo group in Montecarlo, Rete A, and Capodistria for Yugoslav speakers in Italy's north east. In addition, every major city has at least eight private local stations. On average an Italian viewer receives 25 channels.

It is impossible to ignore Signor Berlusconi's impact on these channels. In eight years he has changed from being the proprietor of a local Milan TV station transmitting from the Pirelli skyscraper, to owning the world's most successful network outside the US big three. In 1980 he earned 12 billion lire from advertising.

Absolutely anyone can start a station

So far this year he has made 1,350 billion lire (about £675 million).

He is also Italy's leading builder, responsible for the Milano 2 housing complex. His Fininvest group, which includes the TV operations, employs 6,400.

There is little doubt that Signor Berlusconi's close ties with Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister — once the leading Socialist in Milan — and his Socialist Party have assisted his operations.

Adriano Galliani, general manager of Signor Berlusconi's TV division said: "In 1979 we realized private



Thickets of TV aerials reach for the sky on the outskirts of Rome. Above right: Silvio Berlusconi flanked by his commercial manager Christophe Riboud, left, and vice president Jérôme Seydoux, right, announcing the arrival last year of the new French TV channel, Le Cinq, before the reversals of the Chirac regime.

TV could only survive at a national level. The law allowed only local transmission but Signor Berlusconi's artful circumvention by creating "an illusion of a network" proved inspired.

He invented the *pizzace* system, whereby complete days of programming and commercials were put on cassette, sent to his 15 stations around the country and broadcast simultaneously — creating the same effect as a network. In 1980 he set up Canale 5 based on this concept.

The integration of production into five divisions handling everything in-house was again inspired. Fininvest even purchased or rented 1,500 transmission points through

out Italy at a cost of 150 billion lire. "This is where other private ventures such as Moodadori's Rete 4 and Emilio Rusconi's Italia 1 went wrong," Signor Galliani said. "They depended on other companies for aspects of technical production. This proved disastrous." In 1982 Signor Berlusconi bought Italia 1 and in 1984, Rete 4.

"It is no longer possible to expand in Italy, we must look outside," Signor Galliani said. However, so far Fininvest's negotiations for channels on various European satellites have met with mixed results.

Silvio Berlusconi's foray into French television has been described by one Italian TV operator as "too clever by half." His 40 per cent purchase

of Le Cinq, France's first private commercial channel, and hopes for two channels on the TDF1 satellite, while welcomed by President Mitterrand's Socialist government in 1985, has been condemned to death by the present Chirac regime.

Monsieur Chirac has called for a review, terrestrially and celestially, of Le Cinq's operations and Signor Berlusconi's 18-year coexistence will terminate prematurely in early 1987.

Signor Galliani said: "If we do not continue with Le Cinq we will begin legal proceedings against the French government for 18 years' lost revenues."

Signor Berlusconi is also negotiating for a slot on a



The paradox about Italian television is not the growth of private TV but resilience of the public service RAI. With virtually no regulations so far, private TV is free to do anything it wants

"The most probable outcome will be that we retain two live networks and keep the third as before — rather like having two daily newspapers and one weekly," Signor Galliani said.

The rationale is simple. Of RAI's three networks only Rai Uno and Due command any real audience. If Signor Berlusconi has three major networks providing news, the balance would be unequal.

"The great paradox about Italian television is not the growth of private TV," says Massimo Fichera, deputy director of RAI "but the resilience of the public service."

For the first time in three years, on October 9, Rai eventually appointed a Socialist president, Enrico Manca and a board of directors.

"With no regulation, private TV stations can do anything they want, but RAI has political programming obligations to parliament and the regions. Unlike commercial TV we are obliged to reach every part of Italy, however remote. In fact we have had all the conditions necessary for a screen blackout," Signor Fichera said.

"Instead we have succeeded in changing the way we do our programming and produce 70 per cent of our own programmes."

In the past RAI has been criticized for presenting endless political broadcasts and for corruption. But these mask a quietly impressive escalation to operations, especially in Europe, which in many ways outshone Signor Berlusconi's well-publicized manoeuvres.

"When the anti-monopoly

laws of 1976 came into play, we had to accept the decision and moved into a free market situation, so we purchased 10 per cent of Telemontecarlo," Signor Fichera said.

"We invest more in international co-productions than any other TV station in Europe."

A three-year European venture between Channel 4, Intence 2, ZDF, Austria TV, Swiss TV and RAI will start producing major series this year on a par with US productions. For 1986, RAI sank 100 billion lire into the project, next year this will double.

"The TV series market is dominated by the US and we believe there is only one reason for this: they have such big markets and can produce at high level costs. If we join together as a group in Europe, we can achieve a similar market," Signor Fichera said.

All the conditions for total blackout

Conveniently one of the awaited rulings now states that 40 per cent of films on Italian TV must be of European origin.

In the satellite field RAI has the edge, for the moment, over Signor Berlusconi, with a channel on the point-to-point ECS satellite in co-operation with Belgium, Switzerland and Luxembourg. Rai Uno is broadcast and has been received by cable every day in these countries for the past year.

At the last Venice Film Festival seven out of the ten Italian films shown were Rai productions and two of them won first and second prizes.

JP

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RAI TURNS ITALY ON.

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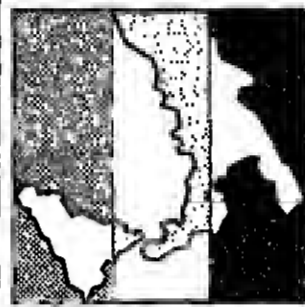
ITALY/11

FOCUS



The grace of angels: sculpture on the wall of Bologna University, the oldest university in Europe

Under fire it may be, but the Italian approach to education still clings to a broad culture



This year's opening of the academic year at Milan's Bocconi University ended with a performance at La Scala of sonatas for cello and piano by Debussy, Beethoven and Brahms. This might seem out of place for what is largely a highly efficient centre for studies in the field of business and the economy, but it says a lot for the Italian approach to education in a technological age.

The Italian educational system is normally under fire and too frequently subjected to fitful reforms which are disturbing more than constructive. But it has maintained a distinction rare in highly industrialized countries.

Scientists and executives working in advanced technology are expected to take with them a certain amount of general culture along with their expertise.

Professor Luigi Guatri, the Bocconi's rector, said at the beginning of the university's 84th academic year that "the fundamental point is that of a balance between fundamental culture and specialist culture, between culture *tout court* and professional training".

The university believed in the need for an adequate cultural base "without which any course of training appears ephemeral and limiting", he said.

The subject is certainly open to calmer discussion now that the eruptions of the student movements which challenged the whole system 15 years ago are now well in the past and studying has become a normal state of affairs again.

Comparisons are readily made with executives in the US or other European countries, including Britain, where increasingly the conversation turns around the company and its products — to say nothing, of course, of Japan. The Italian cultural field remains broader.

One of the strongest critics of the educational system is Gianni Agnelli, Fiat's chairman, who sees it as too little geared to the requirements of modern living.

Speaking at a meeting in Mantua organized by the Confederation of Industry earlier this month, he said that the state system needed a strong dose of competition.

The ideal, he said, should be a school which no longer had need of intermittent reform but had within itself the capacity to evolve in a way parallel to the country's development. The risk he saw in inadequate education was that development would not be supported by the necessary

forces of intelligence and professionalism.

This would mean enlarging the gap between supply and demand in the case of young people looking for work, and would risk losing the fundamental cultural basis of Italian society.

Enlarging on this point, he said: "Italian education has always taken as its point of reference elevated values of culture and human qualities. It is important that these values are not lost but instead that they penetrate technological society and build the basis

for economic and civil progress".

What Signor Agnelli was saying reflects a long Italian tradition. Italy's National Research Council, for instance, once presided over by Marconi, remains strictly interdisciplinary.

Its present president, Luigi Rossi Bernardi, a Cambridge Ph.D., is professor of biological chemistry at Milan university and, while seeking to bring its work closer to the requirements of the modern scientific world, he jealously guards the council's responsibilities in

such fields as the study of Etruscan and Phoenician remains.

The council has 11 national committees under its aegis and, while their function is to advise on developments in chemistry, physics and mathematical sciences, technological research, biology and medicine, they are also working in history, philosophy and jurisprudence.

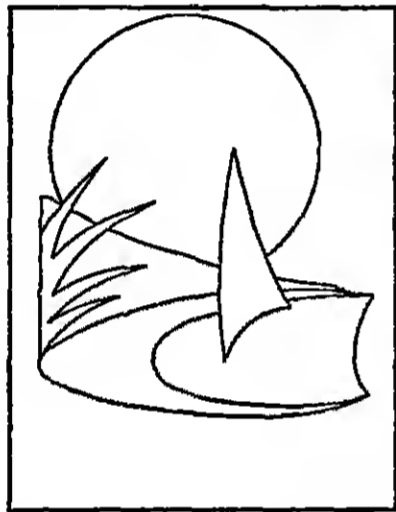
Carlo de Benedetti, chairman of Olivetti, a company famous for its achievements in industrial design, has put on record his belief that the

Italians are the best suited people in Europe to face up to the changes which the application of high technology must bring.

If that is to remain true, the educational system will have to undergo revision, or be allowed, as Signor Agnelli proposed, to adapt by osmosis to the requirements of society.

The dangers of failure are clear enough. Full success, if that should ever come about, would make Italy the foremost country among those most technologically advanced to prove Orwell wrong. PN

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GENERALI

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET 1985



The General Council of Assicurazioni Generali, presided over by Mr. Enrico Randone, Chairman of the Company, met to examine the Group Balance Sheet for the financial year 1985, as follows:

ASSETS (in thousands of U.S. \$10 ⁶)	1985	1984
Building and farm property	2,318,151	2,031,284
Fixed interest securities	5,881,600	4,863,556
Shares (including Associates)	842,454	611,005
Mortgage and policy loans	629,846	471,581
Deposits with Geding Companies	366,424	310,489
Bank deposits	444,405	444,411
Accounts receivable and other assets	1,402,132	1,255,612
	11,885,212	9,988,238

LIABILITIES (in thousands of U.S. \$10 ⁶)	1985	1984
Provisions for insurance liabilities	9,175,235	7,615,599
Reinsurance deposits	144,932	139,285
Other liabilities	1,112,650	995,439
Minority shareholders' interest	173,790	141,065
Shareholders' surplus	1,098,320	965,689
Profit for the year	180,285	131,161
	11,885,212	9,988,238

1) The Italian Lira figures of both 1985 and 1984 have been translated into US Dollars at the exchange rate of 166.36 Lira = 1 US Dollar.

• The Balance Sheet consolidates 16 insurance companies operating in some 60 markets, including 10 European countries, 10 insurance companies, 10 property and 2 agricultural companies where Generali directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the shares.

• The year shows a profit of U.S. \$ 129.3 million (+37.5%).

• Gross premiums amount to U.S. \$ 4,288.1 million (+17.9%) distributed as follows:

	1985	1984	% of Total
Italy	10.0	20.1	39.7
Other EEC Countries	13.0	12.3	18.5
Rest of Europe	4.1	15.9	28.0
Rest of the world	11.0	2.1	1.0
	28.1	51.4	100.0

• The provisions for insurance liabilities amount to U.S. \$ 9,175.2 million (+20.5%).

• Investment total U.S. \$ 10,422.0 million (+20%) and are distributed as follows:

	1985	1984	% of Total
Italy	22.5	11.1	32.0
Other EEC Countries	31.2	15.4	46.6
Rest of Europe	9.3	8.6	18.4
Rest of the world	16.5	1.9	2.4
	69.5	37.0	100.0

• Investment income amounts to U.S. \$ 954.7 million (+17%) of which 65.6% is produced by fixed interest securities, 10.1% by property, 4.1% by shares, 5.7% by bank deposits and 8.7% by other investments.

• The shareholders' surplus amounts to U.S. \$ 1,098.3 million and 27.6% belongs to the Controlling Company, the minority interest being 12.1%.

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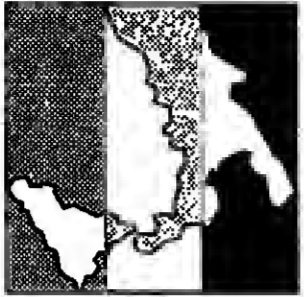
The divisions in the Church facing the Pope

Italian Catholics must have felt more intimately than members in any other national church the changes in the field of religion over the last 20 years.

The unquestioned position of privilege as the accepted religion of the state vanished, with a lot of other things, in the wake of the Second Vatican Council while the Pope himself, for the first time in half a millennium, is no longer an Italian.

The fact that the Polish pontiff is a great international personality cannot altogether make up for what the Italians feel they have lost.

The old relationship was easy. Italian popes were regarded certainly as head of the



Universal Church but they would have been known to Italians before their election and looked on, by Catholics, after reaching the papacy, as the prelate first in the Italian class.

That might not mean the best possible by absolute stan-

dards, but to the Italian mind it was a fair guarantee at least of an understanding of Italy's ways.

John XXIII, who called the Second Vatican Council, was not only closely attached to his peasant origins in the north but he achieved everything that people used to say only a foreign pope could do. And Paul VI used an essentially skilful diplomatic hand to keep the Church both in Italy and elsewhere intact after a council which had opened so many new paths that schisms might easily have taken place.

An example of what a Catholic feels now is provided by the decision announced earlier this month by the Vatican to cut down the number of bishoprics in Italy by about 100 to a total of little more than 200.

This measure was not of shattering importance to the ordinary Catholic. Some towns protested but in fact many of the dioceses now abolished had in fact been joined to neighbouring dioceses by the expedient of appointing the same prelate to be bishop of more than one diocese.

But it must have struck Italians as odd to see in the press alongside the news stories announcing the changes, a photograph of the Pope, who is a Pole, and was in France at the time, where he was speaking of the Curé d'Arles as the ideal model for the priesthood, and Cardinal Gantin, who is in charge of the department at the Vatican dealing with bishops, and is an African from Cotonou.

The new diocesan boundaries were formally communicated to the Italian government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

This is a long way from the complaints which used to be heard of too great an Italian hold on the church as a whole.

Now the relationship has moved full circle and Italian efforts at bringing the experience of their religion into line with modern require-



A forest of hands seeking a blessing from the Pope as he drives through St Peter's Square. His personality makes Catholics proud

this in a country which he sees to be suffering acutely from permissiveness and secularization.

At the Italian Church's national assembly held at Loreto in April 1985 he severely criticized the state of Italian society as a victim of "dechristianization in its mental and behaviour, through the spread of practical materialism, to which is added the cultural and political weight of atheist ideals."

He shocked many of his listeners more when he revived an appeal which had not been heard for some 20 years for the political unity of Catholics. This could only have meant in practice united backing for the Christian Democrats, which was the Church's position before John XXIII tried to wean the hierarchy away from political involvement.

The present Pope must have felt strongly the need to deliver such a message because one of the opening reports to the assembly had clearly spoken of backing for a party as likely to do "incalculable harm" to the credibility of the Christian message.

PN



The Pontiff and his priests: He cannot altogether make up for what the Italians feel they have lost

of the bishops reach the pope: his activities are in the opposite direction.

This controlling hand is being applied at a time when practising Catholics are having to adapt their thinking to a new situation in their country, which is something quite separate from their relationship with the hierarchy.

The practising Catholic in many cases now feels a member of a minority group and not part of the powerful institution with important political and social connotations which was what the Church used to be.

The new position is indicated clearly by the revisions to the 1929 concordat in February 1984, which deleted such time-honoured concepts as Catholicism as the religion of the state and Rome as a city of sacred character as Catholicism's capital.

The principal reaction to this new situation has been a division of opinion on the

Church's modern role along two main lines. The first sees the old monolithic character, as a task of evangelical example based on the idea that practising Catholics in a secularized world must be the salt of the earth, without laying claim to the earth itself.

The second line is for a more aggressive insistence on the Catholic presence in public life, with the aim of making as much as possible of that life recognizably Catholic.

There are other elements. There is, for instance, an appetite for the supernatural. Stories are more frequent in the newspapers of persons who claim to have seen visions or experienced miracles.

There is, for instance, a fast-growing cult in Italy of the alleged apparitions of the Virgin Mary said to appear to peasant children in a Yugoslav village near Moscar. There is also an unexpectedly

strong charismatic movement.

But essentially the line of division is between those who feel that Catholics must take their part as an inspiring element in society and the others who feel that society should be recognizably Catholic.

The Pope himself makes no secret of his preference for the second set of ideas. One of the great assets of his personality is the way he makes Catholics proud of their religion because of the prestige he enjoys on the international scene. A corollary of that is that they should want to be conspicuous too, in their humbler way.

There can be no doubt that the Pope, coming from his Polish experience of a Church which must constantly be defending its interests as virtually the conscience of the state, sees the Italian episcopate as too little seen and heard on the public stage. And

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PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN MILAN

STRUCTURE of the SYSTEM

A.T.M. is structured in a way allowing it to carry out autonomously all the activities related to the operation of the system, from vehicles and facilities maintenance, to personnel selection and training.

Moreover, the structure includes research and designing departments implementing such tasks as planning of transportation networks and system technology.

As for planning in particular, the relevant know-how acquired by the Undertaking is systematically employed by the Municipal Authorities of Milan in defining the mobility plans.

The area serviced by A.T.M. includes Milan and 86 surrounding towns, with an overall extension of 1,086 sq. km and 3,000,000 inhabitants.

Within the town, A.T.M. is the sole public transportation system, while outside it operates together with national and regional railway lines as well as with other transportation companies.

The size of the system and the importance of the services supplied are summarised by the following data:

The major present characteristic of A.T.M. is a full integration of all the different means of transportation. Each line fulfils its own task and is harmonised with all the others. Such task is not necessarily determined by the sole need of connecting a given origin with a given destination.

Owing to the structure of the system, the transport demand can thus be met with a combined use of different lines as well. In order to relieve the user of any problem related to line changes during his travel, a zonal fare system was developed. This system allows the user to utilise any type or number of lines, according to his own needs, within the space and time limits of his ticket.

For example, Milan constitutes one fare zone, its

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The development plans are grouped under a Transport Plan for the metropolitan area of Milan. This Plan was approved in 1979 and will coordinate the development of the A.T.M. network until 1990. This plan provides the final structure underlying the integration strategy that will involve in the future the regional railway network and the individual means as well.

Among the implementations provided for, the extension of the underground network stands out. Works for a third line have started in 1983. This line, together with the two existing ones (for which a series of extensions is under completion), will form the supporting mesh of the public transport network.

The overall extension of the system will be of 75 km. According to forecasts drawn from traffic allocation models, over 50% of users may utilise the underground network for their trips or parts of them.

Finally, the suburban stations of the network will be provided with transfer areas including free and with attendant car parking spaces

and bus stations, in order to stop part of the vehicle flow at the limits of the core of the system, thus curbing congestion in the town.

For the preparation of the Plan, A.T.M. made an independent survey on transport demand; its analysis and the consequent network project were included in the Plan itself after assessing any alternative hypothesis with a minimum of feasibility.

It was used software with original models for the analysis of traffic flows, network load and amount of resources required to manage the system.

This application results from studies that began in 1964 and have been subsequently thought over and perfected both for A.T.M.'s system and other towns in Italy and abroad. In this sector, A.T.M. carries out data processing on its own as well as with the cooperation of other companies or public agencies. Studies were accomplished for networks of some 20 towns. The most significant examples are those of Genoa, Bologna, Alexandria in Egypt.

RESEARCH

Together with the task of defining the optimum network, the research activity of A.T.M. has also developed within the area of vehicles and installations technology, with the sole purpose of improving the services provided as well as its own production organisation.

The most recent example in this field of application is provided by the contribution given in the study and experimentation of dual-mode trolley-buses, equipped with a double traction system: electric and diesel. The aim is better relationship with the environment, still retaining that flexibility characteristics that make the conventional bus an indispensable vehicle today.

A.T.M. is particularly concerned with the experimentation of various prototypes, constructed in Italy as well as in many European countries (within the scope of the COST 303 plan by the EEC). A.T.M. has designed an automatic performance parameters recording equipment that can be used on these prototypes as well as on any other type of vehicle.

OPERATION

In the course of its evolution, A.T.M. has virtually been dealing with any problem related to its activity, from the differences between urban and suburban service, to the growth of congestion levels, to the setting up of new systems with special characteristics and requirements, such as the underground railway.

On every occasion, A.T.M. has defined the relevant solutions by tailoring its system to the new requirements, and also by coordinating its action with that of other public undertakings entrusted with the control of systems related to public transportation (circulation planning and regulating in particular).

This allowed A.T.M. to develop an internal organisation capable of implementing, besides routine tasks, (drawing up of timetables and personnel shifts) studies on circulation problems and traffic control. The organisation of this sector recently underwent a series of measures aimed at improving the production efficiency.

VEHICLES, FACILITIES, AUXILIARY STRUCTURE

A.T.M. has shaped its organisation since the beginning in such a way that it could provide for the maintenance of the means required for the service autonomously.

Today it has 21 depots, 4 general workshops for the vehicles, together with departments for installations maintenance.

This sector also includes the issuing of specifications for vehicles and subsystems, quality assurance at the manufacturer's, final trials and tests on vehicles and parts before putting them in service. For the two last sectors, two laboratories for materials and component parts testing were set up.

Moreover, A.T.M. avails itself of the experience acquired from the operation and research carried out to define the projects and to implement on its own some specific systems such as:

- Signalling and remote control installations for the underground railway;
- power supply plants;
- installations for tram-cars and trolley-buses;
- layout of depots and workshops, including equipment, the size of which is determined according to maintenance schedules.

This experience has also been utilised outside A.T.M. for studies ordered by other concerns. An example of this provided by the cooperation of A.T.M. in determining the size of power supply networks and vehicle performance on behalf of some of the leading national industries.

Along with the development in technology, education, training, refresher courses are carried out for the personnel. For this purpose, the most suitable teaching techniques are adopted with relation to the tasks which the personnel will fulfil as well as with regard to their initial knowledge.

The structure of the school also includes trainer desks that simulate the various apparatuses and a production centre for audiovisual systems.

The creation of a public transport system implies the solving out of numerous technical and organisational problems which often are complicated by a limited availability of resources, and have to be utilised with maximum profitability. A.T.M. puts at the disposal of other concerns, or public authorities, its own experience and organisation, as well as the experience acquired by its personnel.

Its cooperation can range from the general layout of the system to the solving out of special technical problems, and this for all conventional transport systems: underground railways, trams, buses and trolley-buses.

AZIENDA TRASPORTI MUNICIPALI - MILANO

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Headquarters	Poro Buonaparte, 61 20121 Milano - Italy
Telex	330564 ATMI
Telephone	(02) 80 55 841
Legal status	Municipalised undertaking
Foundation year	1931
Activity	Installation and operation of different public transport modes. Planning.
Personnel	12,558
Area served	km ² 1,086
Municipalities concerned	Milan and 88 limitrophe communes
Population served	3 million inhabitants

GENERAL INFORMATION

Transport modes	Metro, tramways, buses, trolley-buses
Transport system	Integrated: with one ticket only it is possible to use several transport modes
Fare system	Zonal and time dependent
Transported passengers	- Urban network 535.6 million journeys (the time dependent fare is applied) - Interurban network 81.2 million journeys
Lines operated	2 lines
Metro	- line 1 urban km 20.4 - line 2 regional km 32.2

Tramways	17 urban lines km 155.2 2 interurban lines km 46.7
Buses	58 urban lines km 334.2 39 interurban lines km 594.1
Trolley-buses	3 urban lines km 40.4
Vehicle fleet	metro: 412 tramways: 567 urban, 117 interurban buses: 1,038 urban, 502 interurban trolley-buses: 159 urban
Seat of bureaus	Headquarters and 3 nearby offices m ² 7,285 4 other offices m ² 7,945
Depots	6 for metro cars m ² 207,986 7 for tramways m ² 118,179 12 for buses m ² 187,212 2 for trolley-buses m ² 42,797
Main workshops	1 for metro cars m ² 34,820 1 for tramways m ² 34,687 1 for buses m ² 17,396 1 for trolley-buses m ² 24,869





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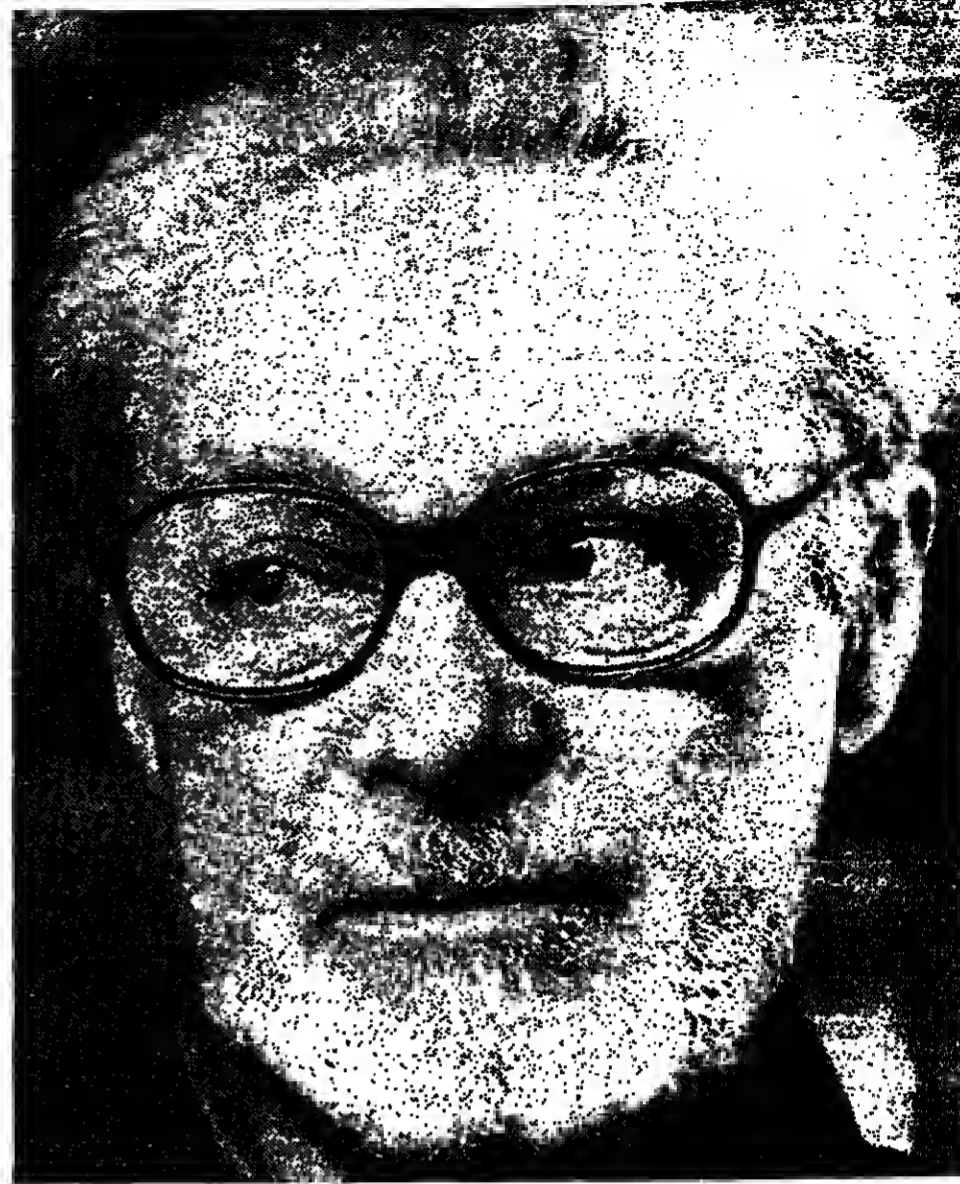
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FOCUS

A profound faith in human dignity



Primo Levi is one of literature's great story tellers, a writer whose earliest and most recent works have dealt with his past as a persecuted Jew and inmate of Auschwitz. Above, the entrance to the former concentration camp, with its notorious slogan, "Work liberates", and, left, the author at his Turin home last week



THE TITLES

The following books of Primo Levi have been published in English:
If This is a Man (Orion Press, 1980) and *The Truce* (Bodley Head, 1985), both republished together as a Penguin Modern Classic, 1978. *Shema: Collected Poems of Primo Levi* (Menard Press, 1978). *The Periodic Table* (Michael Joseph, 1984) if not now, when? (Michael Joseph, 1985). *Moments of Reprieve* (Michael Joseph, 1986). *The Monkey Wrench* (Michael Joseph, forthcoming).

his deep sympathy with Yiddish literature (such as the stories of Sholem Alechem) into a powerful interpretation of the material and moral catastrophe of the Nazi destruction of eastern European Jewish culture.

His latest book, *I sommersi e i salvati* (1986), returns to the same themes of Nazi destruction and the survival of human values, but in a different manner. This devastatingly honest book is a reconsideration of the Nazi concentration camp system, in the disillusioning perspective of the history of our postwar world.

It should be obligatory reading for all who feel they deliver judgments of condemnation or forgiveness, for — as Levi writes — only those who experienced it can judge and

even they are not the best witnesses by the very fact of their survival.

The dishonesties, confusions and simple incapacity to conceive of the enormity of the Nazi Lager, and their sinister implications for the world today, are dissected and refuted with implacable rigour from the collective responsibilities of the German population to the moral and political irresponsibility of some recent tendencies to identify the victims and their assassins.

But Levi's main concern is to arrive at a closer understanding of both imprisoned and their oppressors, and through this of the inner nature of the system itself. Levi's reflections about man's response to extreme conditions, the deliberate humiliation and subjection to gratuitous and unlimited violence that characterized the Lager, the corrupting effects of the search for some form of privilege as a means of survival, provide a uniquely wise insight into what he rightly calls "the stain of our century".

Primo Levi's place in Italian and European literature is very particular, because he has never wished to renounce his experiences of Auschwitz or as an industrial chemist. The very personal anthology he entitled, with tongue in cheek, his "search for his roots" (*La*

ricerca delle radici, 1981), includes a few of the authors whose influence can be seen in his writings: Swift and Rabelais, Conrad and Melville, the Book of Job and Thomas Mann.

Primo Levi's fictional stories combine a taste for adventure and sense of the absurd, achieved in part through the poltergeist animation he attributes to matter. They

A taste for adventure, a sense of the absurd

share in common with his more autobiographical writings a determined defence of *homo faber*, a conviction of man's need to test his limits, and a profound sense of human dignity.

But above all Primo Levi is one of literature's great storytellers — perhaps, as he says himself, because he is someone to whom people like to tell their stories.

Stuart Woolf

The author translated *If This is a Man* and *The Truce* and was awarded the John Florio Prize for the latter. He is Professor of History at the University of Essex and the European University Institute in Florence.

Primo Levi's writings have taken a longer time to gain wide recognition in the English-speaking world than did those of some other recent or contemporary Italian authors, like Ignazio Silone or Italo Calvino.

Perhaps the subject matter of his earliest writings, on Auschwitz and the material and moral ruins of Europe at the collapse of Nazism, appeared too grim for most tastes.

If This is a Man was written by the 28-year-old Levi in 1947, immediately after his return from Auschwitz. Its taut and direct language conveys his urgent sense of the need to communicate to the wider world the human significance of the shame of the extermination camp.

Its successor, *The Truce* (1963), the moving and sometimes bolsterously humorous story of the odyssey of the Italian survivors of Auschwitz to Soviet Russia and back across eastern Europe to their

country, established Levi's reputation in Italy as a major literary figure, with a taste for story-telling, a profound faith in human dignity and a capacity for detached, gently ironic observation which have remained characteristic of all his writings.

Both books, when they appeared in English, were appreciated at their true worth by major reviewers such as Philip Toynbee. But neither made much impact beyond small enthusiastic circles, even though they were re-published together as a Penguin Modern Classic in 1979 (of which a reprint would be desirable).

Primo Levi's autobiographical identification with these first classic works perhaps explains why he chose to use a pseudonym, Damiano Malabaila, for his next book, written in a totally different genre. *Storie naturali* (1966) is a collection of short stories, superficially classifiable as science fiction, about the absurd and usually disastrous consequences of all too plausible

scientific and technological developments on individuals.

In this, as in the following collections of stories, *Vizio di forma* (1971) and *Lilith* (1981), the pace of scientific discoveries and their applications, particularly in electronics, molecular biology, chemistry and astrophysics, is used by Levi to invent circumstances in which the future is clad realistically in the garments of the industrial present or recent past, and man unleashes forces beyond his control.

The easy and immediate recognition of situations and personages and the telling take-off of the literary style of scientific or bureaucratic reports are typical traits of these stories.

Levi's profound sense of the moral limits of man's technical creativity is lightly expressed in these humorous, highly inventive *novelle*. The absurdity of the human condition is often brought out by his technique of reversal of accepted roles, a world turned upside down, as in the discovery of the utility of chickens to act as censors in a future totalitarian state.

With *The Periodic Table* (1975) Levi forged in a particularly happy fusion the experiences of his two lives, as chemist and Jew. The stories, structured around elements of Mendeleev's Table, can be read at many levels: as a narrative of Levi's personal experiences in Fascist Italy, as a delicate evocation of Piedmontese Jewish culture destroyed by Nazism, as an explanation to lay readers of the mysteries of chemistry and the defeats and satisfactions experienced by its practitioners.

Why the English translation (1984) should have been so immediately successful is difficult to explain. The bridging of the two cultures, unusual in the English-speaking world, given its educational system, is too general and inadequate a reply (although the success of Fred Hoyle's *Black Cloud* is worth recalling).

Possibly the combination in Primo Levi, an industrial chemist by profession, of scientific knowledge with literary imagination firmly rooted in recognizable human

experiences, comforts our personal anguishes and triumphs in a world of technological threats.

La chiave a stella (1979), a novel of a mechanical fitter's experiences in often exotic parts of the world, explored, in humorous fashion, the same theme of the individual's identification with his skill in a technologically ambivalent world, and exemplification of man's eternal struggle to dominate matter.

But to this Levi added a new dimension, an exploration of the capacities of Italian to render in their fullness the grammatical and phonetic idiosyncrasies and improprieties of the dialect language of a Piedmontese workshop.

With *The monkey wrench* (title of the forthcoming English translation) Levi has offered his characteristically individual contribution to the great tradition of Italian regional and dialect literature.

In his two most recent books, Primo Levi has returned to his past as a persecuted Jew, using his own experience as a partisan and his Auschwitz knowledge of Ashkenazi Jewry. *If not now, when?* (1982), a full-scale historical novel, narrates the story of a motley Jewish group in Russia which survives as a partisan band fighting its way through a Nazi-occupied Europe to Italy.

In this deceptively simple novel, Levi has transmuted

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Improprieties of the dialect of a workshop

experiences, comforts our personal anguishes and triumphs in a world of technological threats.

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RUGBY UNION

Welsh eyes see a way through the blind alley

By Gerald Davies

To adopt or impose a system does not ensure success in sport, the gifted man, provided the yearning is pure and simple enough, will make his way to the top... The Welsh coaching organizer, has been concerned about for some time and would like to offer a steeper guiding light to the young players.

The under-20 squad was brought into being last year but some of the players were not quite sure what to make of it since there was no immediate objective.

Quirke injury fails to deter rampant Irish

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Irish side maintained their unbeaten record as they overcame a well-matched pair of opponents who will thrive on other days. Blackrock, among their many trumps, possessed an ace in McIvor their scrum half.

Pate's run in overdrive

Schools rugby by Michael Stevenson

Pate's Grammar School, Cambridge, is cruising along in overdrive. Coached by Peter Kingdon, the former England scrum half, they have won all their matches, amassing 300 points to three conceded in the process.

France are unchanged

Toulouse (Renter) - France will field the side that beat Romania 20-3 in Bucharest last Saturday for their first Rugby Union international against New Zealand here a week tomorrow.

CRICKET: IN THE BOILER-ROOM AT HOVE, THE SUSSEX CCC LIBRARIAN UNEARTHED A REMARKABLE PIECE OF HISTORY



The beginning of a Golden Age - remembered in sepia

One of the oldest and largest of sports photographs has been unearthed, as it were with these things, in the unlikely of places. H. A. Osborne, the Sussex County Cricket Club librarian, recently stumbled across a sepia photograph, measuring some 11ft wide by 3ft deep - it is shown above with its finder - in the boiler-room beneath the Hove pavilion.

BOXING: AMERICANS RATE COVENTRY MAN WORLD CLASS

Christie requests the top 10 billing that he deserves

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Errol Christie's stylish victory over Sean Mannon, the highly regarded middleweight from Conamara and Boston, brought high praise from Angelo Dundee and Len Davis, two of the world's leading experts who were present at the Alexandra Pavilion, London, on Wednesday night.

Anderson's seventh heaven

By George Ace

Thoughtful main contest, in which Brian Anderson, from Sheffield, stopped Crockett's southern area champion, Tony Burke, in the eighth round to win the vacant British middleweight title, was between two 'foreigners' in the first boxing show of the season at the Ulster Hall, Belfast, sponsored by Smithoff and under the Eastwood banner, provided an excellent night's fare.

Mannion seeks Sibson showdown

By Naji Dabo, the Moroccan

Mannion's trainer, Peter Kerr, said yesterday: "Sibson would be foolish to take on Christie. He would be too good. There are not many guys left for Sibson, and he and Mannion should get together. We can fill the Pearce Stadium if Sibson comes there."

Connors has to fight for his victory

Hong Kong (AFP) - Jimmy Connors, the top seeded, reached the quarter-finals of the Hong Kong Grand Prix tennis tournament here on Thursday, but he needed three sets to beat his fellow American, Bud Schultz, 6-4, 6-7, 6-1.

Busy weekend with county games

By Joyce Whitehead

The second batch of women's county championship matches will be played this weekend. At Bishop Abbot tomorrow there are three south matches (10am start). Oxfordshire and Sussex, both losing last week, again face formidable opponents in Middlesex and Surrey respectively. (Middlesex won the national county championship 1984 and 1986), while Berkshire may find Hampshire very different from Sussex whom they beat 3-0. That match is at one o'clock with three more matches on Sunday when Buckinghamshire play in place of Oxfordshire.

Pressure grows on first Test places

England captain Mike Gatting is still juggling with team possibilities in the second first-class match of the tour against South Australia at Adelaide.

SQUASH RACKETS

By Colin McQuillan

The Squash Rackets Association has elected to protect the four top seeded men entered in the Inter-City national championships at Bristol next month by giving them first round byes for they play in the lucrative Swiss Masters tournament in Zurich.

Bye-bye Bristol but welcome to Zurich

her long time opponent, will meet Angela Flynn, of Middlesex.

Williams marches on

Toronto (Renter) - Britain's Geoff Williams upset the eighth-seeded Glen Brumby, of New Zealand, 9-5, 9-0, 9-7 to reach the quarter-finals of the \$30,500 Toronto International squash tournament.

HUNTING NUMBER PART 2. The Importance of Hunting to the Fox, by Tony Jackson. Buying a Hunter, by Daphne Tyson. Whittier Foxhound Breeding, by Neil Ewart. First Aid for Hunters, by Colin Vogel. Foxford's Diary, by Jim Bennett, 34 years a huntsman. A huntsman, by Jane Fuller. HORSE AND HOUND EVERY FRIDAY

YACHTING: BRITISH MAKE TECHNOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGH WITH WORKSHOP MASCOT

The rat who has joined a thinking ship



The rat-race that is the America's Cup: Crebs about to run a mousetrap on the mast.

From Keith Wheatley, Fremantle
Only the British would have the nerve to try it. None of the other America's Cup syndicates would dare send a rat up the mast of their 12-metre yacht to solve a problem.

But the English thought they had a better idea. The workshop mascot, a pet rat called Crebs, was nominated for the task. The mousetrap was tied to his tail and he was sent up the mast in search of light at the end of White Crusader's 28-metre tunnel.

Crebs' owner, Stan Rae, the team's electrical technician, describes how the attempted technological breakthrough flopped. "He went halfway up and discovered it was nice and warm there and curled up and went to sleep," he said.

something of a passion for animals. When he arrived here last March he went straight to the local pet shop to see what was available. "I always have some sort of beast," he said. "It was either the rat or a cockatoo but I thought a cockatoo would be too noisy."

FOOTBALL

Fortunes vary for the cup's fourth division survivors

Since financial gain, rather than occasional glory, must be the chief objective of the impoverished there can be little doubt that Cambridge United, in drawing Tottenham Hotspur at home, will prosper a whole lot more than their poor fourth division relations Cardiff City, away to Shrewsbury Town, yesterday's Littlewoods Cup fourth round draw.

Fate has been both cruel and kind to the competition's remaining two tiddlers. If Cambridge have been on the receiving end of a 12,000 gate at Abbey Stadium. Licking his lips, Chris Turner, the Cambridge manager, remarked: "It's a lovely, lovely draw. Obviously we are going to make a lot of money, and if we could win or draw it would be wonderful."

Having removed Wimbledon and Ipswich Town, the former ELFA Cup winners, in the two previous rounds, Cambridge are entitled to dream. It could be that their chances of progress are also a sight better than those of Cardiff, who could hardly have received a less attractive reward than a replay at Old Trafford, Chelsea on Tuesday. This is not meant as any disrespect to Shrewsbury, simply that they and Cardiff are frequently

Fourth round

Arsenal v Charlton
 Bradford City v Crystal Palace or Nottingham Forest
 Manchester United or Southampton v Derby or Aston Villa
 Norwich v Everton
 Cambridge United v Tottenham
 West Ham v Oxford United
 Coventry v Liverpool
 Shrewsbury v Cardiff.

drawn together in the Welsh Cup. Ron Jones, their managing director, searching hard for a silver lining, said: "We have already beaten Plymouth, another second division club, home and away in an earlier round so this gives us something to be glad of. Actually, our away record is better than our home one."

Bradford City, the only other side outside the first division who are definitely through, would not swap the probability of a home game against Nottingham Forest, the League leaders, even if their away form is also better than that at Old Trafford, their home from home. First Forest must dispose of Bradford's second division rivals, Crystal Palace in a replay.

Crisis deepens at Halifax

Halifax Town, the fourth division club with debts of more than £300,000 have called meetings of shareholders and creditors on November 12 which will decide their future. After a two-hour board meeting today at the Shay ground, in which Halifax's financial advisers were present, chairman John Madley said that the position was extremely serious. If the club could not find a banker or a consortium willing to take over before the meetings there would be no alternative to closure.

Madley confirmed that the home games against Cardiff City tomorrow night, and Exeter City next Tuesday would go ahead, and that staff wages would be found this week. But he could not go beyond that. Halifax are the worst supported club in the football league with an average attendance of 1,072.

Some new blood for Bond

John Bond, the Birmingham City manager, has responded to Wednesday night's 5-0 Littlewoods Cup defeat at Tottenham by taking Steve Lynch, of Leicester City and Martin Russell, the Manchester United reserve midfielder player, on loan.

Following Anfield formula

Alan Pook, the manager of Southwick, set his Vauxhall-Opel League first division players the highest possible standards. "We model ourselves on Liverpool," he said yesterday. "We believe in the tempo and philosophy of a team without stars in which every player has to do his share of the work. I follow Bill Shankly's saying that good players don't make good teams but good teams make good players." The level of football may be lower but Southwick have certainly shown Liverpool-like qualities of resilience and character in the last week.

meet for a second replay at Maidstone on Monday to decide who will play away to Welling United in the first round. Bill Williams, the Maidstone manager, said: "Southwick defended very well and their goalkeeper was excellent in the match but I couldn't believe we didn't win. We had 32 shots to their three and 19 corners to their two."

We've been stretched to contain them at times but that's how it should be bearing in mind our relative position. Pook, who works in his family's decorating business, refuses to pay for Southwick, who have put their players under contract for the first time this season but pay only expenses. "I shan't take anything until the club can pay the players what they deserve," he said.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL
 BRENT FORD: Second round, top league. Brent Ford (10) vs. Brentford (10) (10-10). Brentford (10) vs. Brentford (10) (10-10). Brentford (10) vs. Brentford (10) (10-10).

BOXING

ALEXANDER PALACE: Heavyweight (10) rounds. Tony Bertie (10) vs. Tony Bertie (10) (10-10). Tony Bertie (10) vs. Tony Bertie (10) (10-10).

SPEEDWAY

WIMBORNE: 1st N. Spence (10) vs. 1st N. Spence (10) (10-10). 1st N. Spence (10) vs. 1st N. Spence (10) (10-10).

TENNIS

McEnroe on way to being an angel

From Richard Evans, Paris
There is a minor love affair going on between John McEnroe and Paris. It has not yet blossomed into a full-blown romance but it is clear that the tennis star would feel moved to sing about it in his next song.



Like a boomerang, McEnroe's racket floats past him

Todd Nelson, of America. Agenor did everything right in the first set right up to the start of the tie break. Then, typically, McEnroe exerted a little pressure at the net and a few points and produced two stunning backhand volleys.

McEnroe, who eventually won 7-6, 6-3 has expressed his gratitude for the way he is being received twice in successive press conferences. "It is a good feeling to have people on your side," he said. "It doesn't happen very often."

The stadium was packed on that particular Sunday even though the United States were leading 3-0 and the crowd, having booed Mayer off court, responded to McEnroe's brilliant display with true Gallic fervour. Equally, they have been responsive to his desperate and so far unsuccessful attempts to come to terms with the slow play at Stade Roland Garros in the first round.

McEnroe is trying to treat the game's codes and etiquette with greater reverence. Although there is a long way to go before the collar sets turned back to front, McEnroe is making some progress. He has always been more impressive in the confessional of a press conference than out there in the heat of battle but, encouraged by a public that seems to understand the rage within, who knows what kind of angel he might become.

BADMINTON

Rest for top three lets reserves press claims

Although China made sure of winning the three-match series when they won the second encounter 4-1 at Oshim late on Wednesday night, England's new manager Paul Whetnall travelled to the third and final contest at Darlington yesterday in good heart.

BASEBALL

Supporters rally to new series

London (AP) — Baseball's first big pitch on British television was a surprising hit, according to early ratings announced yesterday. Following the success of the weekly American football series, now in its fourth year, Channel 4 have launched seven baseball programmes covering the World Series and the preceding playoffs.

BOXING

WBA may shun S Africa

Reno, Nevada, (Reuters) — A proposal to expel South Africa from the World Boxing Association (WBA) is gaining momentum, the organization's legal counsel said yesterday. Jimmy Binns said support for South Africa's continued membership had eroded at the WBA assembly, which has been holding its annual meeting in Reno this week. A vote is expected today.

EQUESTRIANISM

Leng caps another fine year

Virginia Leng, the world three-day event champion, won, for the second year in succession, the Tony Collins Memorial Trophy for the rider gaining the most points during the 1986 horse trial season. The award was presented to Mrs Leng at the horse trials annual group conference yesterday, comes after an exceptional year for the 32-year-old rider, who won four major three-day events on three different horses.

CANOING

Championships at stake

The world champion, Richard Fox, will take on the British open champion, Russ Smith, in a long-distance international slalom championships at the weekend. Another world champion in action is, David Hearn, of the United States, who will be seeking revenge over Bob Doman, of Britain, who beat him in a Canadian class event.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for various sports: FOOTBALL, EUROPEAN UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP, GREAT BRITAIN WESTERN LEAGUE, IRLAND SOUTH-WEST COAST LEAGUE, SOUTHERN LEAGUE, INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION, SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION, EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP, RUGBY UNION, THORN HILL COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP, CLUB MATCHES, VAUGHAN HALL LEAGUE, MULTI-PARTY LEAGUE, VAUGHAN HALL LEAGUE, RUGBY LEAGUE.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Table with columns for various sports: GREAT BRITAIN WESTERN LEAGUE, IRLAND SOUTH-WEST COAST LEAGUE, SOUTHERN LEAGUE, INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION, SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION, EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP, RUGBY UNION, THORN HILL COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP, CLUB MATCHES, VAUGHAN HALL LEAGUE, MULTI-PARTY LEAGUE, VAUGHAN HALL LEAGUE, RUGBY LEAGUE.

SQUASH RACKETS

Table with columns for various sports: SQUASH RACKETS, TENNIS.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

TELEVISION AND RADIO

All our yesterdays: telling it just like it was

You have got to hand it to Granada Television: of all ITV companies, it is so its own when it comes to microscopically exact evocations of the noo-too-distant past. I don't mean just the props and the costumes and the buildings. Anyone with a lot of cash and the right reference books can get those things right. What I can only call the "colour" ageing of the pictures, and the uncanny way in which the actors manage to suggest that they are genuine period characters who, decades later, have somehow been unfrozen from their blocks of preserving ice and restored to life. Think back, for example, to *Brithead Revised*, *Country Matters*, and *Sherlock Holmes*, and you will see what I mean. It happens yet again

myself nodding in agreement to hear Fay Weldon admit that her literary talent lies in *inventing* women and *describing* men. Best of the rest tonight: There is a second chance to see Alan Bennett's remarkable play about Franz Kafka, *The Insurance Man* (BBC2, 9.00pm) which deserved — and got — the Royal Television Society's award for the best new play of 1985. I managed to see only the closing moments of the dramatization of the composer-singer Ray Charles (BBC1, 10.15pm), but seeing what he did with the song, *Yesterday* at his Royal Festival Hall concert earlier this year, made me kick myself for having missed the rest of the John Needham's documentary.



Fay Weldon, right, with "She Devil" star Julie T Wallace: on BBC2, at 7.00pm

CHOICE

to *Lost Empires* (ITV, 9.00pm), Ian Curteis's dramatization of J B Priestley's novel about the fortunes of a touring music hall company on the eve of the First World War. It helps, of course, that Curteis's reworking of Priestley has given the actors some fine, mood-capturing lines to speak ("I was a sour vat of anger, bitterness and spitefulness," says the narrator, looking back), and that Derek Hilton has come up with a musical score that respects both the gusto and the sentimentality of the matchless music hall songs of the Edwardian era. ● *The Dilemmas of a She-Novelist* (BBC2, 7.00) is a *Bookmark* special about Fay Weldon. It is

Peter Davalle

BBC1

- 6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, travel and sports bulletins.
6.50 Breakfast Time. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00.
9.05 Brighton or Bust. A 40 Minutes programme following the fortunes of three veteran cars as they prepare for the RAC Rally to Brighton from Hyde Park - a Darracq; a 1904 Panhard; and an 1899 Daimler. (r) 9.45 Advice Line. A new series in which Paul Clark and Eileen Evison answer social security problems. 10.00 Neighbours. A repeat of yesterday's episode of the soap.
10.25 Philip Schofield with details of children's programmes and birthday greetings. 10.30 Play School presented by Stuart McGugan with guest, Janet Palmer. 10.55 10.55 The Cat (r) Five to Eleven. Dora Bryan's thought for the day. 11.00 Public School. What life is like for the pupils and staff of Radley College in Oxfordshire. (r) 11.30 Open Air. Viewers comment on the week's viewing. 12.25 Star Memories. Michael Parkinson recalls his favourite moments. 12.25 Regional news and weather.
1.00 News with Martin Lewis. Weather. 1.25 Neighbours. Australian-made soap set in a Melbourne suburb. 1.50 King Rollie. (r) 1.55 Open Air.
2.00 The Liver Birds. Polly James and Nerys Hughes star in this comedy about two girls who share a Liverpool flat. (r) 2.30 Knots Landing. The first of a new series of the West Coast version of Dallas, starring Joan Van Ark and Ted Shackelford. 3.59 Ben Clever. A new family quiz game presented by Emyri Hughes.
3.50 (r) 4.10 SuperTed. (r) 4.20 Beat the Teacher. Paul

BBC2

- 9.00 Ceefax.
9.30 Daytime on Two obtaining a degree. How a young man who befriends a beggar (10.15) The wildlife of the rocky lea of Cumbria and of mudflats near Grangemouth. 10.28 Mathematical Investigations. 11.00 Wondermath. 11.17 The efforts to defend the coastlines of Hampshire and Dorset. 11.40 Working drawings.
12.00 New Yorker journalist John Hersey's account of his visit to Hiroshima shortly after the hydrogen bomb was dropped on the city. 12.32 The fascination of motor cars. 1.05 Learning English from popular television programmes. 1.53 World of protest. 2.00 For four- and five-year olds.
2.15 Middlesbrough - Hard Times 1986. How the unemployed of the County of Cleveland try to survive when there is no hope of a job. (r)
3.00 Wild World. The wildlife of the Galapagos as seen through the lens of film-maker David Attenborough. (First shown in 1968) 3.55 Regional news and weather.
4.00 Favourite Things. Judi Dench talks to Roy Plomley about the things that make her happy. (r) 4.30 Lord Strangely. A portrait of artist Theodore Major. (r)
5.00 Flamenco at 5.15. An award-winning documentary short about one of the flamenco classes at the National Ballet School of Canada. (r)
5.30 Film: Lasse Le Voyager (1967) starring Marcello Mastroianni. A young man is working for the Forestry Service. Directed by Jack B. Hively.
7.00 Fay Weldon. A profile of the successful writer who began her career in an advertising office. (see Choice)
7.30 Micro Live. Magazine programme for the computer buff.
8.00 8255: A Ring Around the Smoke. How the new motorway will change the way people live.
8.30 Gardeners' World. The best ways of storing fruit and vegetables; and using the greenhouse in winter.
9.00 Screen Three: The Insurance Man. A film about a man who is killed in a car crash, and begins in Prague, 1945, when the city is at the point of being liberated by the Russians. Starring Trevor Peacock and Andy Poyles.
10.15 Film Buff of the Year. The final, presented by Robin Ray. The specialist subjects are Raymond Chandler; Joseph L. Mankiewicz; Sam Spiegel; and Walter Matthau.
10.50 Newswatch. Peter Snow recalls the events of 30 years ago - the Suez Canal crisis and the invasion of Hungary. 11.35 Weather.
11.40 International Tennis. Highlights of the second day of the Wimbledon Cup. Ends at 12.35.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 Thames news headlines.
9.35 Schools: Why tell the truth? A 7 How television gave a family man an opportunity to become involved in politics. 10.08 Maths paths 10.28 Science: Keeping cool 10.48 The status of women worldwide. 11.15 A school orchestra in rehearsal; and how some instruments are made. 11.27 How a visually impaired young man communicates. 11.44 Why we need water and how it gets to the tap.
12.00 Flecks. (r) 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets and guest, Lynda Baron.
12.30 Kenyatta. Muriel Clark and Anne Brand with more money-saving ideas.
1.00 News at One with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news.
1.30 Film: The Divided Heart (1954) starring Gene Tierney, Robert Montgomery and Yvonne Mitchell. Drama about a couple with an adopted child of five. Their happiness and that of their son is interrupted when a woman arrives claiming that the son is hers and that she wants him back. Directed by Charles Brackett.
3.00 Take the High Road. Mrs Mack's purse is stolen. 3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 Sora and Daughters.
4.00 The Divided Heart. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.15 The Trap Door. Cartoon series. 4.20 Worldwide. David Jensen with another round of the geography quiz. (Oracle) 4.15 Alias the Jester.
5.00 Bellamy's Bugle. David Bellamy continues his conservation series. 5.15 Bluebeaters presented by Bob Holness.
5.45 News with John Sueted.
6.00 The 8 O'Clock Show presented by Michael Aspel.
7.00 Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right. Game show.
7.30 New Faces of 86. Talent show presented by Marti Caine. The non-voting judges are Charles

CHANNEL 4

- 2.30 Gallery. George Melly presides over another edition of the art quiz. This week, Maggi Hambling and Mark Whitford are joined by Lindsay Anderson and Adriaan Corri. The students are Cliff Blakey and Stephanie Fewbert from Newcastle Poly. (r)
3.00 World of Antiques. Among the offerings is Christopher Crumpler's Playmate.
3.15 Sweetwater Memories. A film about the experiences of the British servicemen who served in the Canal Zone in Egypt between 1951 and 1954 and of those Egyptians who had been shooting at them. (r)
4.30 Countdown. Yesterday's winner is challenged by Harvey Freeman, a Cambridge University undergraduate from Epsom.
5.00 Car 84. Where Are You? Vintage American comedy series about a pair of hopeless New York policemen. Starring Joe E Ross and Fred Gwynne.
5.30 The Tube. A new series of the rock show, presented by Jools Holland and Paula Yates. The first half hour's guest list includes German Stewart, Nick Kamen and Trouble Funk; after 6.00, there is Bob Geldof, Spandau Ballet, Corona, and Frankie Goes to Hollywood.
7.00 Channel 4 News with Peter Sissons and Nicholas Owen includes a report from the United States on the mid-term election battle. Weather.
7.50 Book Choice. Marina Warner reviews Piers Brendon's new study of the monarchy, *Dur Own Dear Country*.
8.00 What the Papers Say. John Lloyd, editor of the New Statesman, casts a critical eye over how the Press has treated the week's news.
8.15 A Week in Politics. Bias in the Media, one of an occasional series of Parliamentary-style debates. Among those taking part are Teddy Turner, Robin Corbett, Neil Hamilton, and Julian Critchley.
9.00 Newstart. American domestic comedy starring Bob Newhart and Mary Franck.
9.30 Inverewe - A Garden Within. The story of Inverewe Garden, Mackenzie and the garden he created. Inverewe. (r) (Oracle)
10.00 The Golden Girls. Comedy series about three middle-aged women who share a house on the Florida coast. Tonight, Rose has a little love problem. (Oracle)
10.30 Mistaken for Mad? The views of psychiatrists and experts in the field of mental illness. Schizophrenia is more frequently diagnosed in West Indians. (Oracle)
11.15 Film: The Clinic (1982). A Special Discretion Required film about a typical day in the life of the staff and patients at a Sydney VD clinic. Starring Chris Haywood, Simon Burke, and Geraldine Stinson. Directed by David Stevens. Ends at 11.00.

VARIATIONS

- BBC1 WALKS 8.30am-8.55 Wides Today 8.55-9.00 Sporting. 1.15am-1.30am News. 3.00am-3.15am News. 3.15am-3.30am News. 3.30am-3.45am News. 3.45am-3.55am News. 3.55am-4.05am News. 4.05am-4.15am News. 4.15am-4.25am News. 4.25am-4.35am News. 4.35am-4.45am News. 4.45am-4.55am News. 4.55am-5.05am News. 5.05am-5.15am News. 5.15am-5.25am News. 5.25am-5.35am News. 5.35am-5.45am News. 5.45am-5.55am News. 5.55am-6.05am News. 6.05am-6.15am News. 6.15am-6.25am News. 6.25am-6.35am News. 6.35am-6.45am News. 6.45am-6.55am News. 6.55am-7.05am News. 7.05am-7.15am News. 7.15am-7.25am News. 7.25am-7.35am News. 7.35am-7.45am News. 7.45am-7.55am News. 7.55am-8.05am News. 8.05am-8.15am News. 8.15am-8.25am News. 8.25am-8.35am News. 8.35am-8.45am News. 8.45am-8.55am News. 8.55am-9.05am News. 9.05am-9.15am News. 9.15am-9.25am News. 9.25am-9.35am News. 9.35am-9.45am News. 9.45am-9.55am News. 9.55am-10.05am News. 10.05am-10.15am News. 10.15am-10.25am News. 10.25am-10.35am News. 10.35am-10.45am News. 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SPORT

Watford court Gibson's scoring

By Clive White
Watford's determination not to be left behind in any future breakaway by the major clubs was underlined when Graham Taylor, their manager, proposed yesterday to take the club's spending to nearly £1m on players this season by signing Terry Gibson from Manchester United for £300,000.

Watford, who nine seasons ago were playing in the fourth division, have spent £2m on a new stand at their cramped Vicarage Road ground this season while still expressing a desire to move to a location with greater potential. On the field, though, their advance has been checked in the last two seasons by a failing in attack.

Gibson is a sharp, muscular little forward - and while at Coventry City, a proven goalscorer. Since moving to Old Trafford nine months ago in an exchange deal involving Alan Brazil which valued Gibson at £600,000, he has made just three full appearances. When his opportunity did come he suffered a knee injury.

Gibson would be linking with a former Tottenham team-mate in Mark Faldo, though their previous association was mainly in the reserves.

The falling form of Bissett, Watford's former England international, prompted Taylor to pay £350,000 for Falco earlier this month. And in September, even after a deal involving the sale of Callaghan to Charlton Athletic fell through, he spent £275,000 on Richardson, a goalscoring midfielder player from Everton.

Davies returns

Gordon Davies, the former Welsh international forward, signed for his old club, Fulham, yesterday for £50,000 from Manchester City. Davies, aged 31, has been given a contract lasting until May 1989 and will play at Doncaster Rovers tomorrow.

Agboola loan

Charlton Athletic yesterday signed the Sunderland defender, Renben Agboola, on a month's loan. Agboola, aged 24, who played as a sweeper in many of his 90 League games with his previous club, Southampton, looks set to make his Charlton debut tomorrow against Arsenal.

Clough's plan

Brian Clough has sent his £175,000 Scottish signing, Brian Rice, on loan to Grimsby Town with the object of getting him back into the Nottingham Forest first team before Christmas. Clough signed Rice from Hibernian last season but, after 22 games, he lost his place and has not had a look in this season. "He has more natural ability than most but he has to sort out the physical side of his game," Clough said.

Robson enjoys psychological edge over Osim

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Yugoslavia may lead the European Championship qualifying group four on goal difference but England are now ahead on psychological points. The 3-0 victory gained by Bobby Robson's side over Northern Ireland a fortnight ago is of substantially greater value than their rival's 4-0 win over the feeble Turks in Split on Wednesday night.

Though technically skilful, the young and inexperienced Yugoslavs were uncertain in their approach against opponents who were woefully inadequate. Without moving a muscle except those controlling his eyeballs, Robson is aware that he has established a significant advantage over his opposite number, Ivica Osim, for the potentially decisive fixture at Wembley on November 12.

Robson realizes that he has no need to alter his own designs. "I saw nothing in Split to suggest that I should do anything to change the squad, the team or the way we are playing," he said. If all of his representatives are available, the list that he will announce on Tuesday is likely to include only one relative new name.

Wright, who broke his leg at the end of last season, is expected to return in place of either Watson, if he fails to

recover from injury, or Mabbutt. Other than Wright, who was last selected for the visit to the Soviet Union last March, Robson is almost certain to retain the side that beat the Irish.

Osim, on the other hand, must shuffle his own cards and perhaps extensively. Yugoslavia's manager is sure, for a start, to bring back Sliskovic, his most talented, albeit temperamental, individual, whose absence infuriated the meagre audience in Hajduk's delightful stadium on the shore of the Adriatic Sea.

As soon as they realized that Sliskovic had been unexpectedly omitted because of injury, they expressed their anger with whistles that were to pierce the whole evening. Zlatko Vujovic, the scorer of three of their goals, admitted that "the crowd seemed to be against us". Their reaction disappointed him in particular. Before joining Bordeaux, he was the local hero.

Nor was that the only uncomfortable feature during the first 90 minutes of Osim's official managerial career. Skoro, his most dangerous predator in midfield, suffered a recurrence of an ailment that has disabled him for three weeks. He is not certain to start, let alone finish, the tie against England.

Alongside him, Katanec consistently mistook the Turks for the ball and looked laughably out of his depth as well as out of place and Milinaric, though unmistakably gifted, lacked his usual accuracy. In spite of the profound deficiencies of their opponents, the Yugoslavs required foreign assistance to score their first two goals.

Two, one of five new caps, transformed them when he came on for the closing stages, but he may again be chosen only as a substitute. "I am not going to be fooled", Robson said. "They will play differently at Wembley. They will have to pick a team to counter our strength."

"They will be hard to break down and they have the technique to frustrate us by monopolizing the ball. But I saw nothing to frighten us. Besides, I have enough options in my squad to be able to solve any new problems they may set us on the night."

Robson feels, justifiably, that a victory over Yugoslavia in 12 days would make England heavy favourites to claim a place in the finals. Before he prepares his party for the challenge, he plans to confirm his own future. Next week he expects to "sort out a few personal details" and sign his new contract.

Russians pull out of Berlin matches

The Soviet Union has pulled out of two friendly internationals with West Germany next year, the West German football federation (DFB) said yesterday. The matches were due to be played in Thilisi on March 25 and in West Berlin on August 29. The DFB said the Soviet Union had cited fixture congestion caused by European Championship qualifiers and its domestic league programme. But the DFB said the Soviet Union had indicated it was willing to play in a warm-up tournament in West Berlin before the 1988 European Championship in West Germany. The match in Berlin next year was due to be part of the celebrations to mark the 750th anniversary of the city of Berlin.

The Soviet Union's original acceptance to play caused some surprise as Moscow has frequently objected to international sports events being staged in West Berlin because of the political status of the divided city. Soviet pressure was widely seen as the main reason why plans to stage some European Championship matches in West Berlin were dropped by the DFB, a decision which caused a political furore in Bonn. The West Germans will now play away to Israel on March 25 and European champions France will be the visitors for the West Berlin celebrations on a new date, August 12. West Berlin, a walled-in en-

Hard luck for hero Hardwick

Steve Hardwick, the Oxford United goalkeeper, after helping to keep his club on the Wembley trail, has been told he will not be playing at Newcastle tomorrow.

Hardwick, plagued by a pelvic problem, produced a string of superb saves in a 3-1 Littlewoods Cup success against Sheffield United on Wednesday, his first game for 10 months. Maurice Evans, the manager, said: "He will not be playing on Saturday because he isn't fit enough."

David Hodgson booked an appearance against Liverpool, his former club, tomorrow with a devastating treble for Norwich City to send Millwall tumbling out of the Littlewoods Cup at Carrow Road. For Steve McMahon playing in the Littlewoods Cup is almost as good as winning the pools. He hit four goals in Liverpool's 10-0 third-round win over Fulham at Anfield and on Wednesday grabbed the scoring treble again with a superb treble as Liverpool eliminated Leicester City 4-1.

Rangers transfer-list Walker as spending takes its toll

By Hugh Taylor

Meanwhile, Terry Butcher, Rangers' England international central defender, is waiting to go into hospital for an operation on a perforated eardrum. Butcher does not know how the injury happened, but said yesterday: "It could have been from a knock during a game or an infection. Hopefully, I will only be out for one game."

Celtic also have worries. Bonner, their Irish international goalkeeper, is receiving treatment for a shoulder injury and was yesterday said to be doubtful for the match with Rangers at Parkhead. The manager, David Hay, found relief from that blow in the form of his reserve goalkeeper, the experienced Latchford, who made several fine saves in Celtic's big win over Clydebank. He was happy, too, with the excellent showing of McGhee, the former Aberdeen and Hamburg centre-forward, who was back at his best after injury. There was nothing, how-



Operation eardrum: Butcher may miss a game because of a hospital appointment

Rangers transfer-list Walker as spending takes its toll

As Rangers supporters were being assured that more costly imports would be brought to Ibrox, the sad side of the spending spree emerged yesterday. Deposed from the team since the arrival of Woods from Norwich City for a £600,000 fee, Walker, the goalkeeper who cost £100,000 when transferred from Motherwell, has asked for a move and Rangers have agreed to put him on the transfer list. There, he joins another former favourite, Russell, who has also sought a move after losing his first-team place.

Inevitably, others will have to go as well, for David Holmes, the chief executive, told shareholders at the annual meeting that there would be no change in the Rangers policy of spending liberally on the right players. He said: "We will go on strengthening the team. We have a skeleton; now it's time to put the meat on it. If the right player becomes available, we will move."

BOXING

Hagler is to lose his title

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Marvin Hagler, the undisputed world middleweight champion, is to be stripped of his World Boxing Association title. James Binnis, the World Boxing Association legal advisor, told Mike Barrett, the London promoter, last night. The winner of the Herol Graham - Mark Kaylor European title bout at Wembley on November 4, will meet Thomas Hearns, of the United States, for the vacant title. The reason for the decision is that Hagler and Sugar Ray Leonard have decided to box over the World Boxing Council distance of 12 rounds and not the WBA 15 when they meet in April. They have also refused to pay the WBA sanction fees which is thought to total about \$4 million.

Binnis also told Barrett that Graham, of Sheffield would be moved from his No. 2 position as contender to No. 1, and his bout with Kaylor would automatically become the final eliminator for the world title. Hearns, who recently gave up his world light middleweight title to become a light heavyweight, was not available for comment yesterday, but Emmanuel Steward, his manager, said from the Kronk gymnasium in Detroit that he was very keen for the match to go on. He said that as soon as Hearns gets back on Sunday from Florida, where he is on holiday, they would catch a plane for London. "It is a hot match, and I am sure that after the sudden turn of events Thomas will shelve the idea of turning light-heavyweight and fight the winner of Graham and Kaylor. Thomas and I will be flying to London on Monday where I am looking forward to having conversations with my friend Jarvis Assaire. I have never seen your man Graham. That is why I want to come to London, and we will fight him anywhere."

Over, to bring joy to the Edinburgh clubs. After Hibernian had suffered their most humiliating home defeat for 14 months, losing 3-0 to Dundee, a demonstration was staged by supporters, calling for the resignation of the manager, John Blackley. Hibernian are now deep in relegation trouble. Heart of Midlothian's attempt to win the championship took a knock at Falkirk, where they lost 2-0 as their opponents registered their first home win of the season. But no-one was more unhappy than Billy Abercromby, the St Mirren captain. He made unfortunate history as his team beat Motherwell 1-0 at Love Street, where he was shown no fewer than three red cards by the referee. Ordered off with Kirk, of Motherwell, he was shown a second red card for talking out of turn and a third for further dissent. He therefore chalked up 15 penalty points and will be "severely dealt with", his club said yesterday.

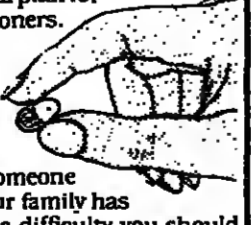
It is a refreshing new outlook from a golfer whose blinkered approach often led to him being incommunicative so losing support. He once said: "People think I'm rude because I don't answer them but actually I often don't hear them." Faldo will need to hear them now or run the risk of being ostracised by the very companies whose support he will require even more now in terms of entries into United States events and, of course, lucrative endorsements on the European market.

Impressive performance

He has set as his target a place in the European team for the Ryder Cup defence in the United States next year. He is well aware that it will take an impressive performance as he can no longer be regarded as automatic choice as he has not won since the Car Care Plan International in Leeds on May 13, 1984. Faldo led the European Order of Merit in 1983, when he won five tournaments, and his success in the Sea Pines Heritage Classic on the US circuit in April, 1984, was the first on American soil by a British player since Tony Jacklin in 1972. But he has subsequently lost his role as number one British golfer to Sandy Lyle. He has failed to break through like contemporaries Severiano Ballesteros and Bernhard Langer. And he has lost ground to the likes of Howard Clark and Ian Woosnam. He has gone through a curious and stubborn process to remodel his swing and Faldo still believes that it will eventually lead to greener pastures. The irony is that the Nick Faldo who won three PGA Championships between 1978 and 1981 had what it takes to become a true champion, he might reflect on that this winter.

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Luton given £25,000 for card scheme

Luton Town, who were ejected from the Littlewoods Challenge Cup competition for refusing to accept Cardiff City's away supporters at Kenilworth Road, were yesterday awarded £25,000 by the Football Trust.

The trust, funded entirely by Vernons, Zetters and Littlewoods, the pools companies, from their spot-the-ball competitions, have given Luton the money to assist them with their card membership scheme.

The trust said: "Following discussion between the two parties, the Football Trust recognise Luton Town's genuine efforts to counter spectator violence through the introduction of a card membership scheme."

"The trust have awarded the £25,000 grant, not as an endorsement of the ban on away support but on the basis that the 'Home Only' initiative represents a valuable experiment in the use of computer systems for controlling entry into football grounds."

Plastic tempts Scots

Scotland could be set for a "plastic invasion" if a meeting of the Scottish FA gives the go-ahead for artificial pitches. Clubs from north of the border today began to lay the foundations for the switch to plastic surfaces with a fact-finding mission to Preston North End, the most recent club to make the transition from grass.

Barney Campbell, the English club's managing director, said: "Every club from Scotland was represented, except for Aberdeen, and I think that they were more than impressed by what they saw. It can cost £300,000-plus to make the change but it's a small price for success." The SFA will decide on the issue when they meet on November 12. Celtic have become the latest Scottish club to install closed circuit television at their ground to combat hooliganism. Costing £30,000, there will be four colour cameras watching the crowd inside the ground and four black and white cameras watching the queues forming outside. It will be in operation for the first time at the Old Firm game against Rangers tomorrow.

Irish duo are fit

Michael Kiernan and Phil Matthews were given the go-ahead yesterday to play for Ireland in the Rugby Union international against Romania at Lansdowne Road tomorrow. Both passed fitness tests in Dublin yesterday shortly before a practice session.

The centre, Kiernan, had a thigh strain and flanker Matthews was suffering from Achilles tendon trouble. Claran Fitzgerald, former captain and substitute hooker, is also fit to sit on the replacements bench. He also passed a test on an Achilles tendon injury.

Travel woes

Rory Underwood, the England wing, has decided to quit county rugby. Underwood, who scored two tries in Wednesday's win over Lancashire, has told Yorkshire that he is finding the travelling from his RAF base near Cambridge too demanding. He will concentrate on playing for Leicester, the RAF and England.

Disciplined

The Australian forward, Pat Jarvis may not be able to play against his fellow countrymen at St Helens on Sunday (Keith Macklin writes). Jarvis, who badly wants to play against the Australian touring team, was suspended for two matches by the disciplinary committee. Kurt Sorenson (Widnes) was suspended for four matches as was John Pendlebury of Salford. Jarvis and Sorenson immediately appealed, and the appeals will be considered today.

Not sacked

The Torquay forward, Steve Phillips, aged 32, has been transfer-listed by the fourth division club, and not "sacked" as reported by

Setback plunges Faldo to new low

By Mitchell Platt

Nick Faldo leaves London tomorrow, with Europe's r.r. for the Nissan Cup in Japan. Still coming to terms with the latest psychological setback to his career.

Faldo has plunged to 134th in the US official money list which means that he will mostly need to rely on sponsors' invitations to compete in America next season.

For Faldo, winner of £1 million in prize money since turning professional in 1976, it is another body blow during a two-and-a-half year spell in which he has been forced to swallow one bitter pill after another.

"If 1985 was a disappointing year for me, then 1986 has been more than frustrating," he said. "On several occasions, especially when I was 5th in the Open at Turnberry, I felt things were a finger-touch away from being good again. But it never worked out that way."

"The Ryder Cup top of priorities"

What Faldo must now hope is that the International Management Group, of which he is a client, can cajole the big tournaments at the start of 1987 to offer the player invitations, though that will prove as difficult as making a par from deep in the woods.

"I would like to play something like six tournaments before the European season starts," he added. "Quite honestly I can concentrate on Europe in 1987. The Ryder Cup is top of my priorities and there will be plenty of time in the future to return to America."

Faldo's loss of playing privileges - he will actually drop to about 184th in the rankings behind the 50 qualifiers from the US "school" - has been softened by the recent arrival of his first child, Natalie Larrea, to his wife Gill.

"I went back to America two weeks after Natalie was born," said Faldo. "Then I moved straight on to Japan. They were the longest three weeks of my life. At least if I stay in Europe I'll be home most Sunday nights."

It will also give Faldo the opportunity to pursue his programme. "For the last six years I've been on the road for 10% months of each of those years," he added. "It wears you out. And it makes it tougher to bring things around when all you really need is a rest. I've not stopped enjoying playing the game. But I have found the lonely hours, with the four walls of a hotel room constantly surrounding you, harder to handle and that will increase now that I have a family. I've realised that there is a bit more to life than trekking from one tournament to the next."

But he has subsequently lost his role as number one British golfer to Sandy Lyle. He has failed to break through like contemporaries Severiano Ballesteros and Bernhard Langer. And he has lost ground to the likes of Howard Clark and Ian Woosnam. He has gone through a curious and stubborn process to remodel his swing and Faldo still believes that it will eventually lead to greener pastures. The irony is that the Nick Faldo who won three PGA Championships between 1978 and 1981 had what it takes to become a true champion, he might reflect on that this winter.

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